

"6" How's + WHY's

4-8-69

R. LARSON

Basic Objectives for LM Powered-Landing

Guidance-and-Navigation System

- Safely Land vehicle at a selected site on the moon with essentially zero velocity
- Accomplish the above objectives under the following conditions:

- (1) DPS propellant utilized in an efficient manner
- (2) Landing site visible to astronaut for at least 75 sec.
- (3) Limited range of throttle settings over which DPS can be operated
- (4) Provide manual site-redesignation capability to astronaut when site is visible
- (5) Approach-phase trajectory constraints to permit easy astronaut take-over if desired

Landing Maneuver Phases

Number	Phase Name	LC Programs	Starting time	Starting altitude	Starting speed
-2	Pre-ignition	PG3	> -30 min		
-1	DPS ullage and trim	PG3	-33.5 sec		
0	Braking	PG3	0	50000 ft	5545 f/s
1	Visibility	PG4	464 sec	7200 ft	516 f/s
2	Final descent	PG5, PG6, PG7	633 sec (PG5)	150 ft	6 f/s

PG3 -- Braking phase program (cannot reenter from PG6 or PG7)

PG4 -- Approach phase program (cannot reenter from PG6 or PG7)

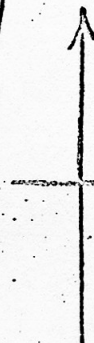
PG5 -- Landing phase automatic program

PG6 -- Landing phase rate-of-descent program

PG7 -- Landing phase manual program

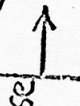
Nominal Lunar-Landing Geometry

$h = 50,000 \text{ ft}$
 $V = 5545 \text{ ft/s}, \gamma = 0$
 $t = 0; \text{RGD} = 232 \text{ n.m.}$




 Braking Phase
 (P63)

$h = 7500 \text{ ft}$
 $V = 550 \text{ ft/s}, \gamma = -15^\circ$
 $t = 464 \text{ s}, \text{RGD} = 4.3 \text{ n.m.}$

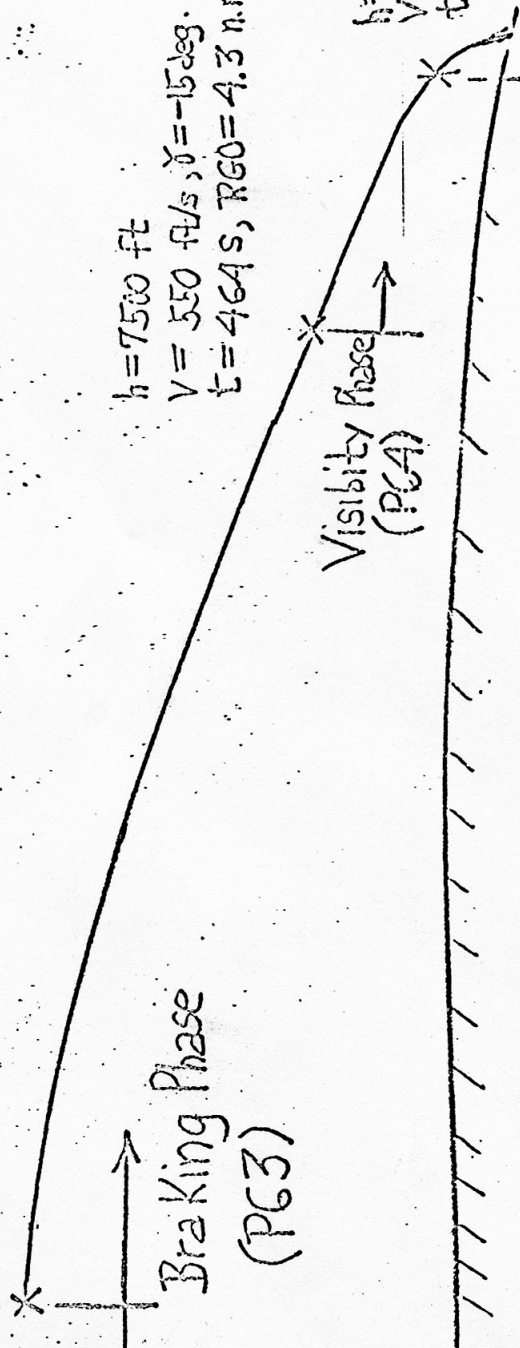


 Visibility Phase
 (P64)

$h = 150 \text{ ft}$
 $V = 6 \text{ ft/s}, \gamma = -34^\circ$
 $t = 626 \text{ s}, \text{RGD} = 15 \text{ ft}$



 Landing Phase
 (P65)



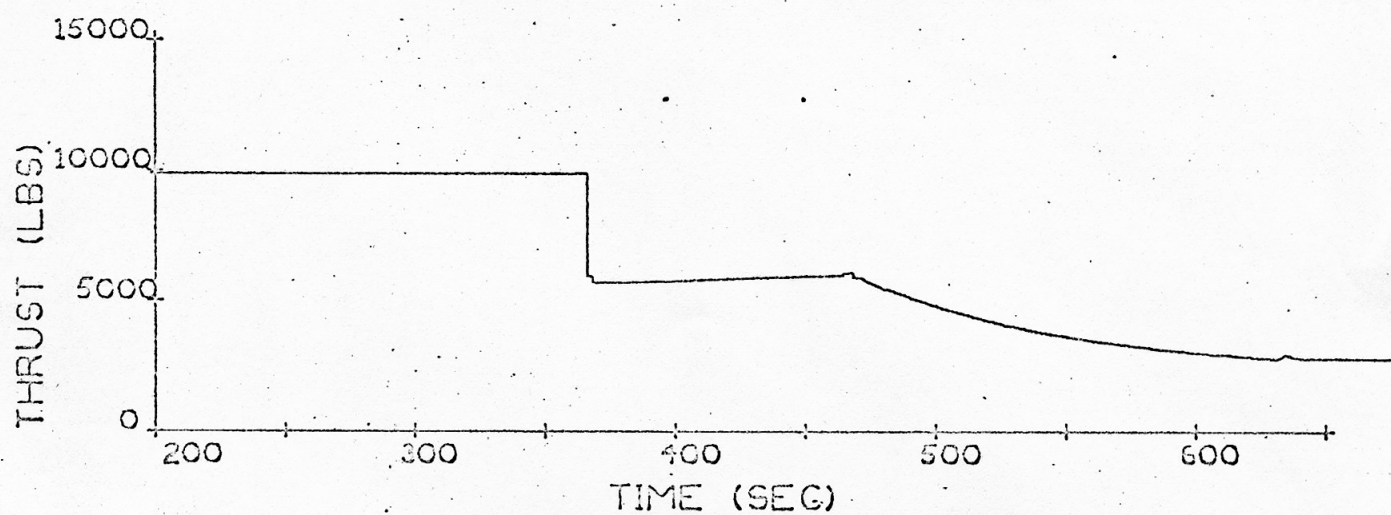
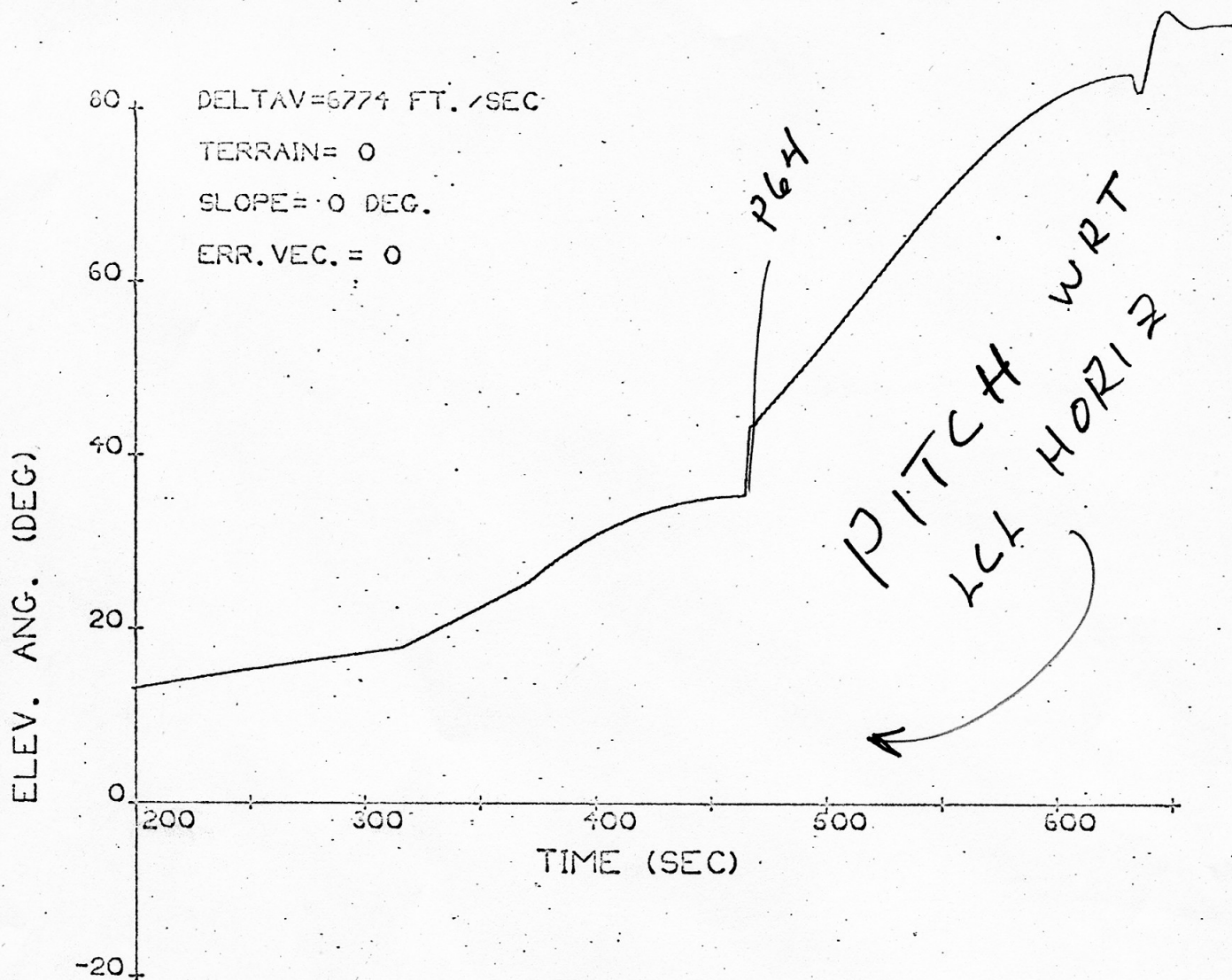
Landing Maneuver Displays

DSKY

Loc.	Preignition	TIG-30	Start of Brak. Pk.	Any Time in P63	Visibility Phase	Final Descent
R1	TGO	V_p	V_p	RANGE	TGO/LPD	V_H
R2	TFI	TFI	HDOT	TGO	HDOT	HDOT
R3	CR	ΔV_M	H	DELH	H	H
Call	V06 N61	V06 N62	V06 N63	V16 N68 E	V06 N64	V06 N60

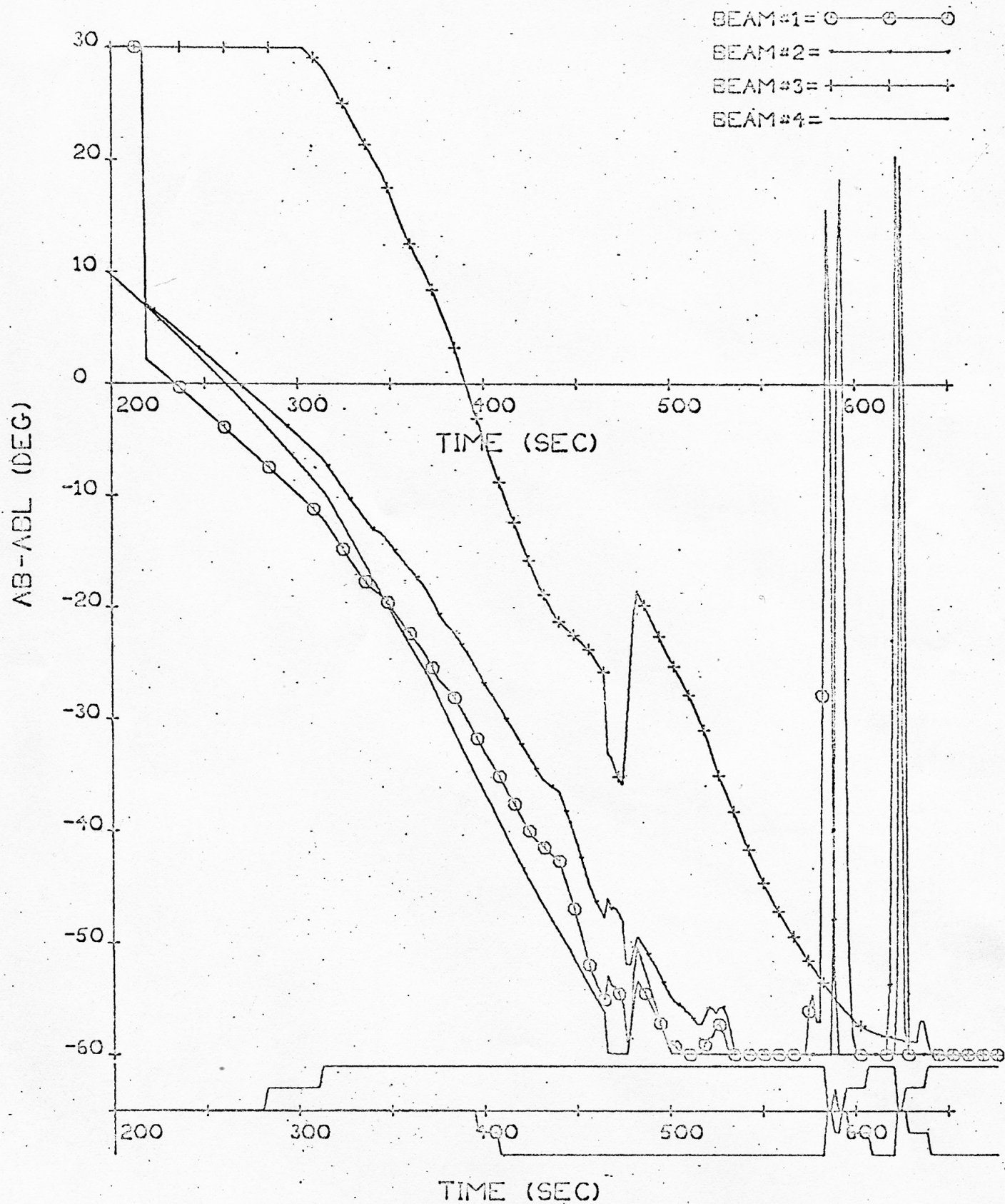
Analog Displays: H, HDOT, V_{HF} , V_{VF}

Thrust-Vector Elevation and Magnitude: Nominal



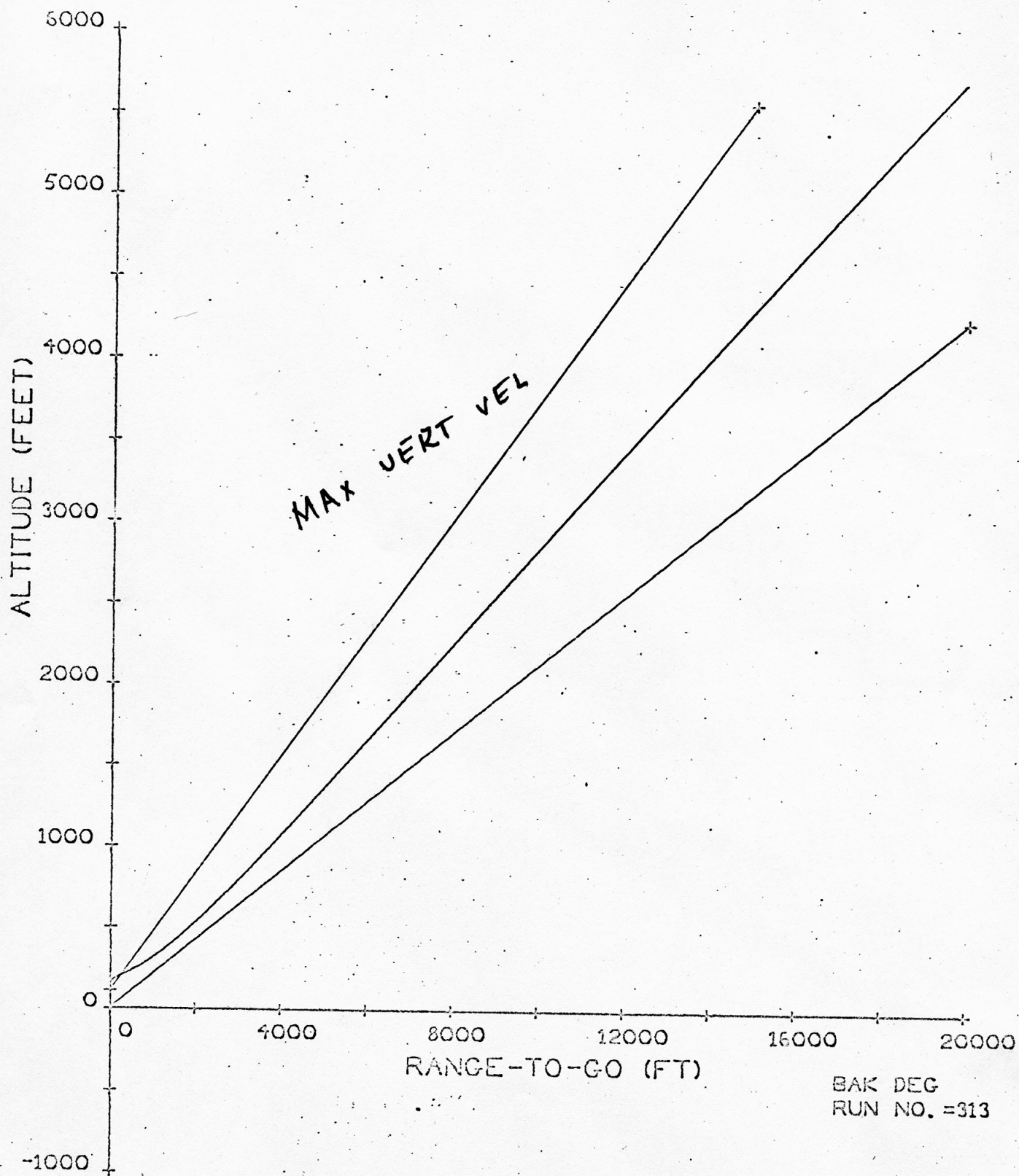
BAK DEG
RUN NO.=313

LR Beam Angles wrt Depot Boundaries : Nominal

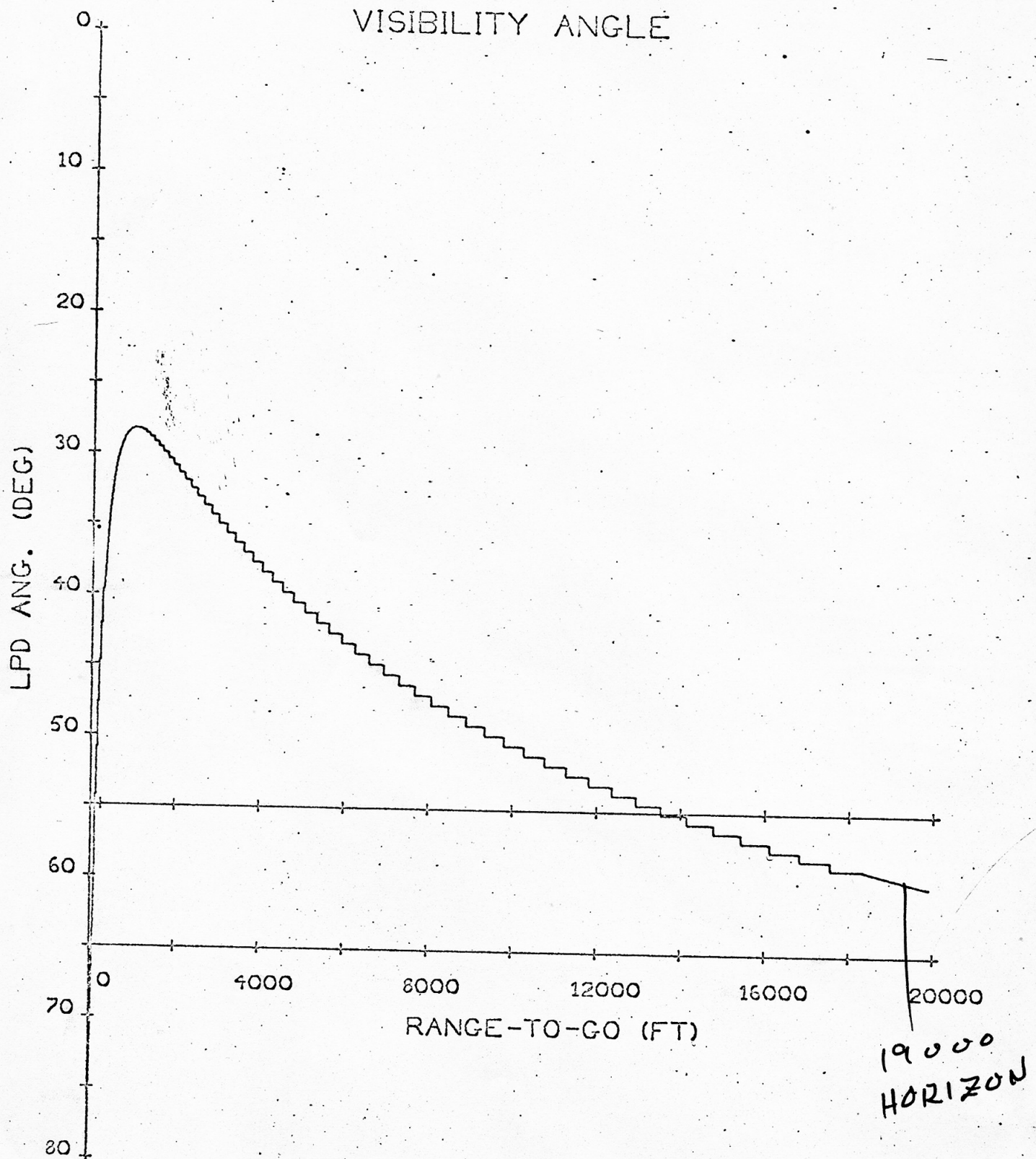


BAK DEG
RUN NO. = 313

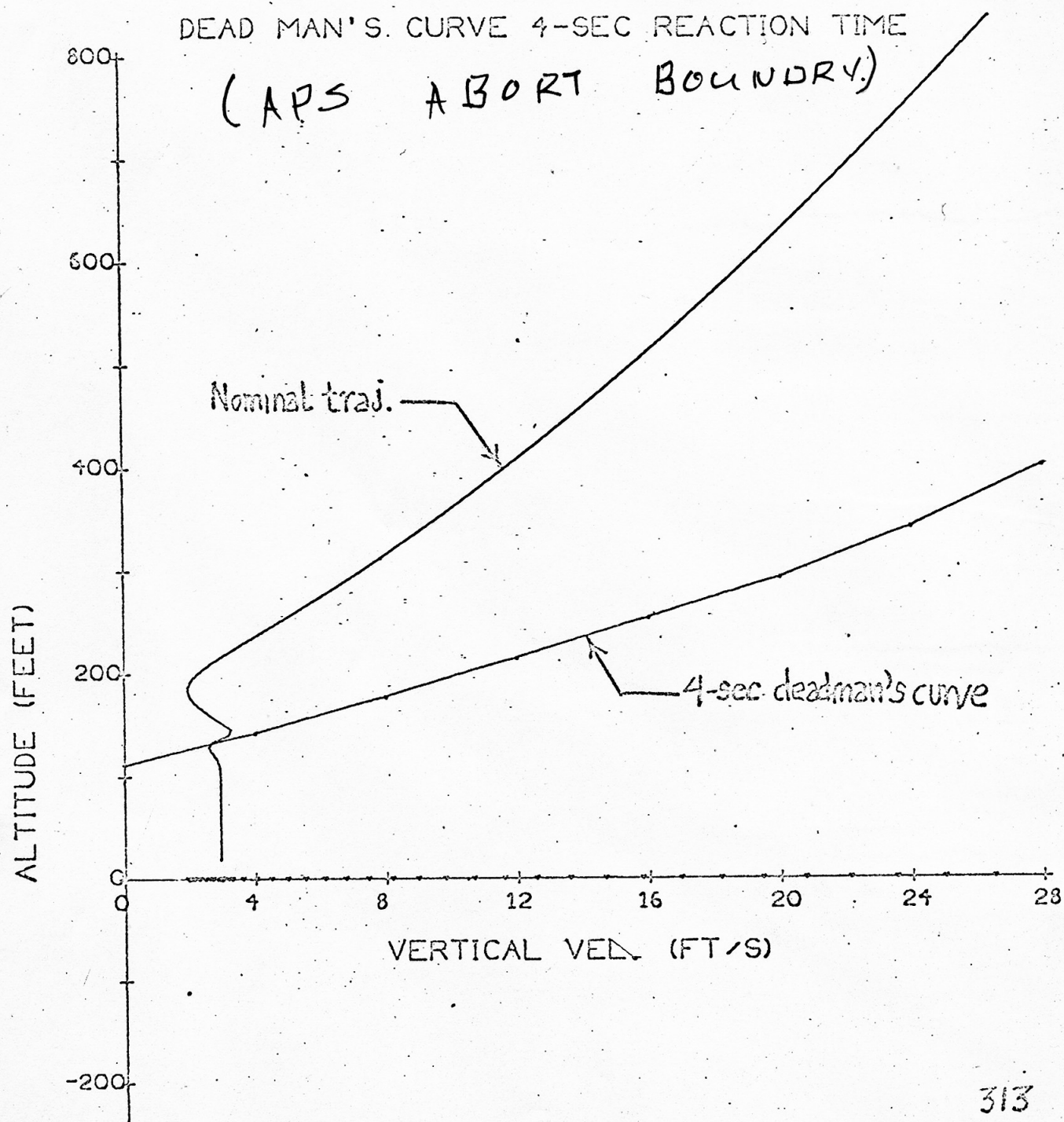
Altitude Profile for Last 20,000 ft : Nominal



LPD Angle on Nominal Trajectory



Altitude vs. Vertical Velocity: Nominal



Scope of State-Vector Routine Talk

- Navigation sensor performance characteristics --- IMU and LR on nominal trajectory, propagation of initial errors
- Description of routine -- general functions, tests, layout
- Various tests relating to the incorporation of LR data -- flags to set, alarms, DSKY lights
- Updating relations and weighting functions
- LR acquisition and dropouts on nominal and off-nominal trajectories
- Data reasonableness tests -- possible lockouts of LR data
- System performance data for simulated automatic landings to sites II-P-6 and/or II-P-2, including terrain profiles, terrain slopes, initial condition errors, DPS thrust-acceleration variations, LR & IMU errors

Descent State - Vector Routine R-12

Basic Functions:

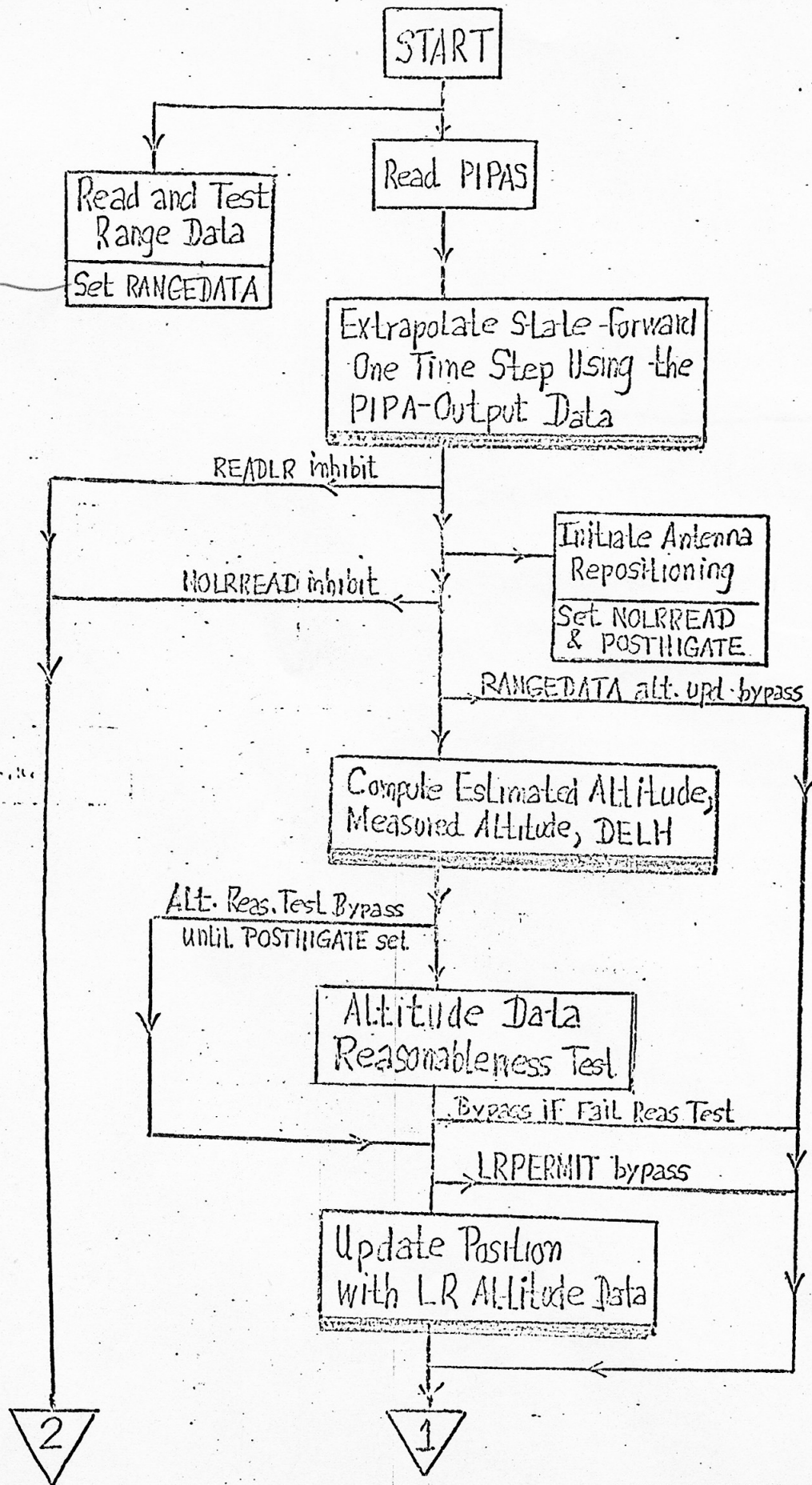
- Extrapolate the LM state estimate (Γ_p, V_p) forward one time step using the current PIPA output data
- Update the extrapolated position estimate with LR altitude data, provided that certain tests are passed
- Update the extrapolated velocity estimate with LR velocity-component data, provided that certain tests are passed

Primary Inputs : PIPA output data ($\Delta \tilde{V}_p$), LR range, LR velocity-component measurements

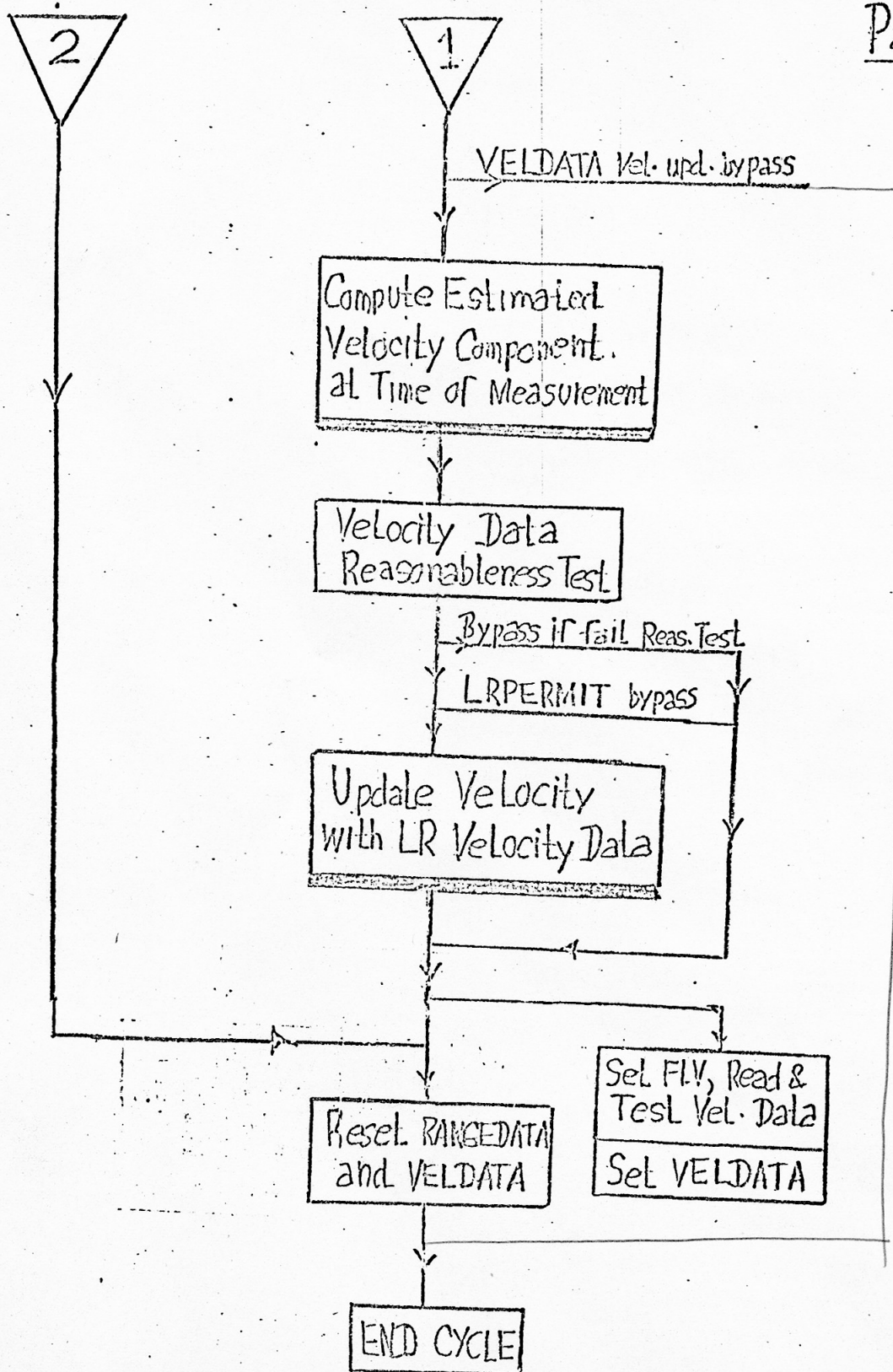
Primary Outputs: Up-to-date estimates of LM position (Γ_p) and Velocity (V_p) in stable-member coordinates

Descent State-Vector Routine R-12

Part 1



Part 2



LR Updating Relations

Altitude:

every 2 sec

$$\boxed{r_p = r_p + w_H(\text{DELH}) \underline{u}_{HP}}$$

$$\text{DELH} = \tilde{q}^* - q' \text{ --- DSKY (DELH)}$$

$$\tilde{q}^* = -\tilde{q}(\underline{u}_{RBP} \cdot \underline{u}_{HP})$$

$$q' = r_p - r_{LS} \text{ --- DSKY (H)}$$

$$\tilde{q}_{LR}^* = \tilde{q} \cos(15^\circ) \text{ --- TAPERMETER (H)}$$

in meter

Superscripts
 \sim = raw meas.
 $'$ = estimate
 $*$ = computed from meas.

Velocity:

every 6 sec
every 6 sec
every 6 sec

$$\boxed{v_p = v_p + w_V(\delta q_{I_u}) \underline{u}_{AP_u}}$$

$$\delta q_{I_u} = \tilde{q}_{I_u} - q'_{I_u}$$

$$q'_{I_u} = v_p' - \omega_p \times r_p$$

every 2 sec
every 2 sec
every 2 sec

Landing Radar Weighting Functions

Altitude:

Selection Criterion	Weighting Function
$R' > LRHMAX$	$W = 0$
$R' \leq LRHMAX$	$W = LRWH \left(1 - \frac{R'}{LRHMAX}\right)$

Present Erasable Values	
LRHMAX	50,000 FT
LRWH	.35

Velocity:

Programs	Selection Criterion	Weighting Function
P63 P64	$V' > LRVMAX$	$W = 0$
	$LRVMAX \geq V' > LRVF$	$W = C \left(1 - \frac{V'}{LRVMAX}\right)$
		$C = LRVWX, Y, Z$
	$V' \leq LRVF$	$W = C$
P65, P66 P67		$C = LRVVEX, Y, Z$
		$W = LRVVFF$

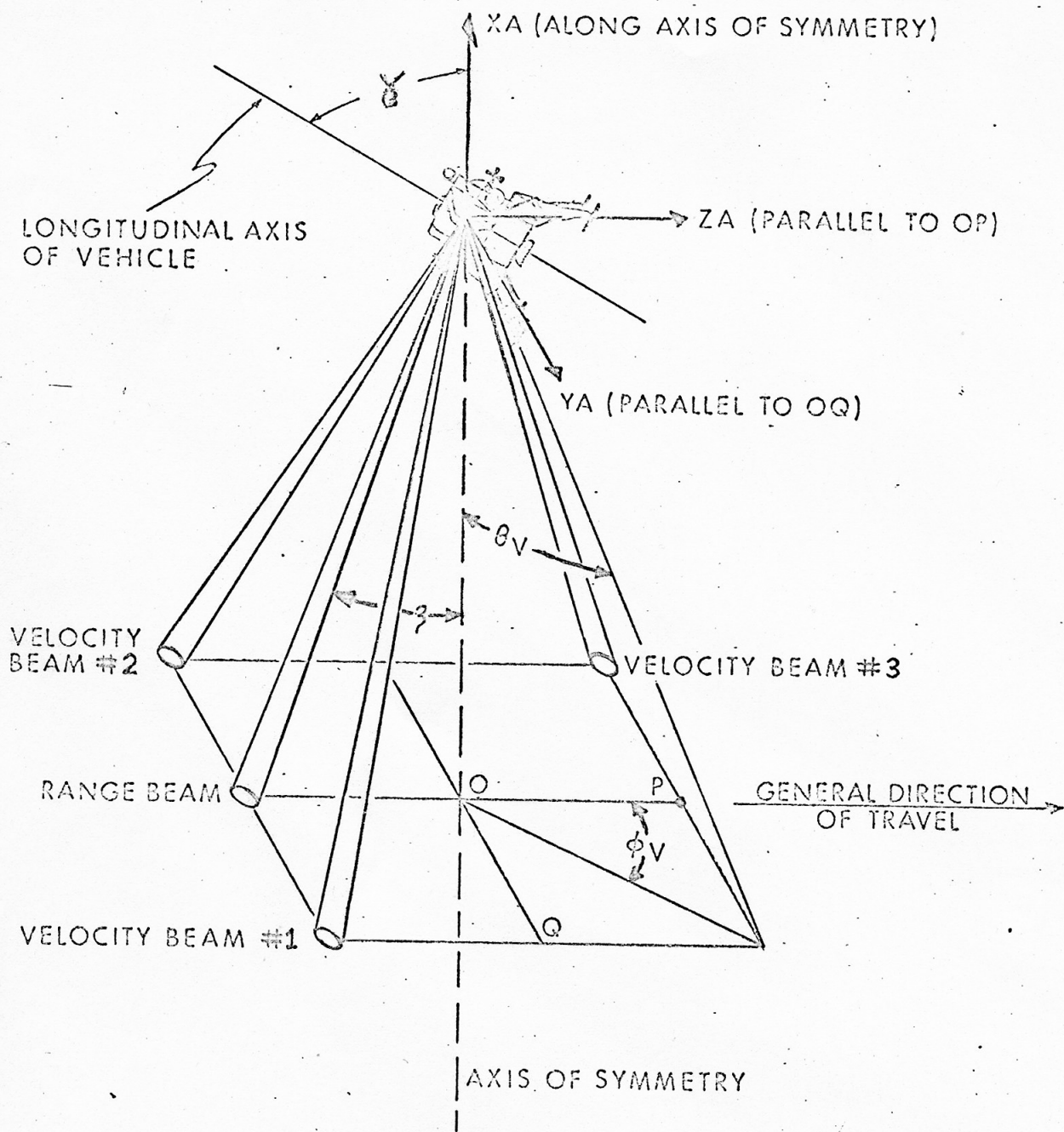
Present Erasable Values	
LRVMAX	200 FTS
LRVF	200 FTS
LRVWX	.3
LRVY	.3
LRVZ	.3
LRVVEX	.2
LRVVEY	.2
LRVVEZ	.2
LRVFF	.1

Tests Relating to Incorporation of LR Data

Test or Flag to set	Purpose	How Set
LRPERMIT	Inhibit or allow LR updates	Astronaut-- use of V_{57} Permit V_{58} Inhibit
LRBYPASS	Inhibit LR updates	LGC during P12, P70, P71
READLR	Permits LR data to be read	LGC-- $\theta' < HUP$ (50000 ft)
READVEL	Permits LR velocity data to be read	LGC-- $V' < VUP$ (2000 F/s)
NOLRREAD	Inhibits LR updates and the reading of LR data	LGC-- set when antenna repositioning is started, reset when Position-2 discrete obtained
POSTHIGATE	Cause computer to check for Position-2 Discrete	LGC-- $t_{EO} < t_{SW}$ & $U_{XBP} > G_{SW}$
FLAUTOX	Inhibits X-axis over-ride option	LGC-- $\theta' < 30,000$ ft
RANGEDATA	Inhibits LR altitude updates if not set	LGC-- Range data-good discrete on <u>two</u> consecutive measurements
VELDATA	Inhibits LR velocity updates if not set	LGC-- Velocity data-good discrete on <u>two</u> consecutive measurements

Lights and Alarms Relating to Operation of LR

Problem	Indication
No LR Range Data-Good Discrete	DSKY Altitude-Fail Light ON Steady (range data-good discrete turns off if range > 2481')
No LR Velocity Data-Good Discrete	DSKY Velocity-Fail Light ON Steady (vel. data-good discrete turns off)
No Range Low-Scale Discrete after LR Range < 2481 feet	DSKY Altitude-Fail Light ON Steady (range low-scale discrete turns off)
No Position-2 Discrete after 22 sec from time LR Position Command Discrete is issued to the LR.	Program Alarm
No Position-1 Discrete before LR Pos. Command Discrete is issued to the LR	Program Alarm
Two of last four altitude meas. failed reasonableness test	Flash LR Altitude Fail Light (will not flash if test passed)
Two of last four velocity meas. failed reasonableness test	Flash LR Velocity Fail Light (will not flash if test passed)



$$\beta = 20.4^\circ$$

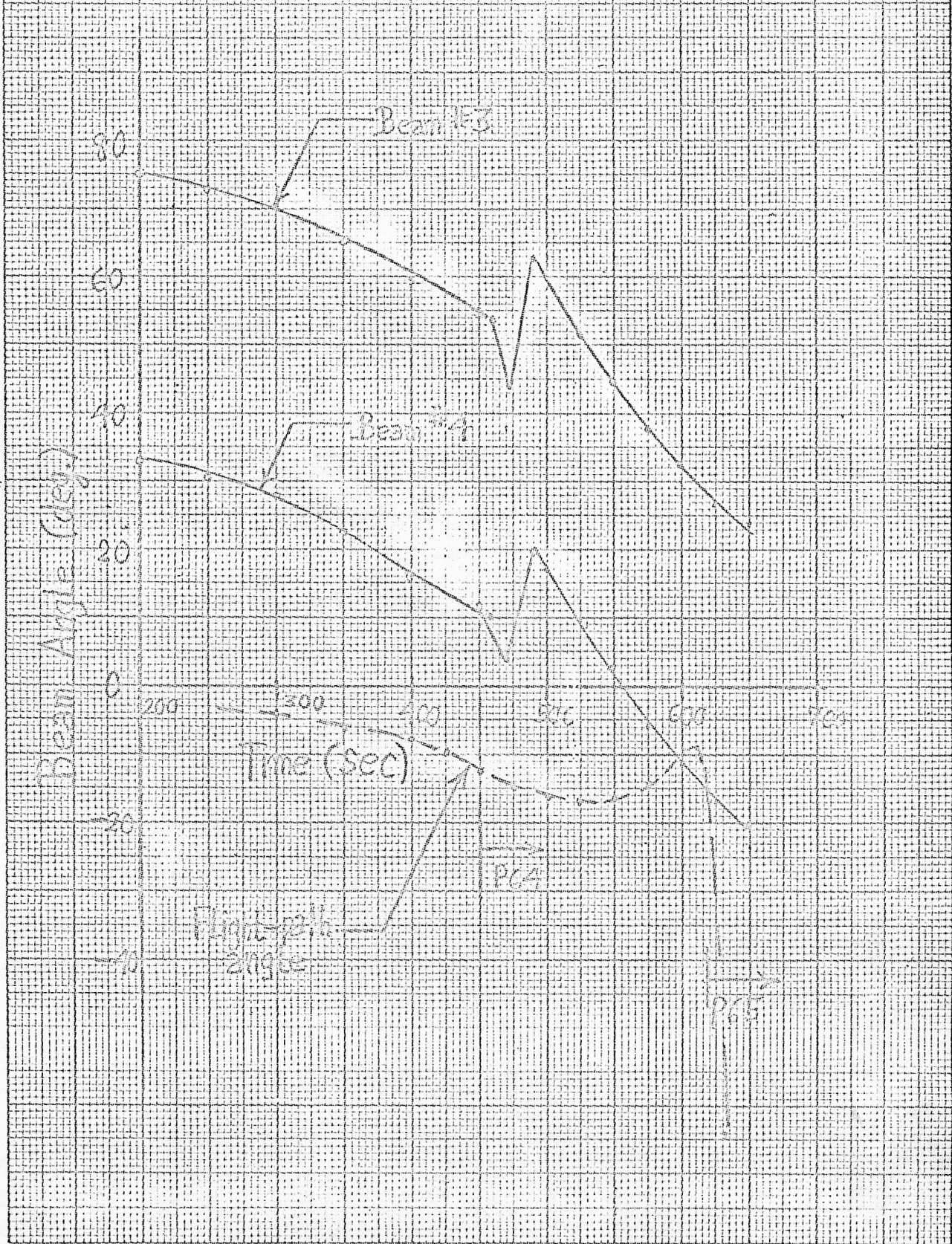
$$\theta_v = 24.6^\circ$$

$$\phi_v = 35.6^\circ$$

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} 24.0^\circ & \text{; POSITION ONE} \\ 0.0^\circ & \text{; POSITION TWO} \end{cases}$$

LANDING RADAR GEOMETRY

Radar Beam Angles wrt. Local Vertical



ALTITUDE (ft.)

1162
2000
5699

8262

10662

15662

40280

400

300

200

100

BEAM VELOCITY (ft./sec.)

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

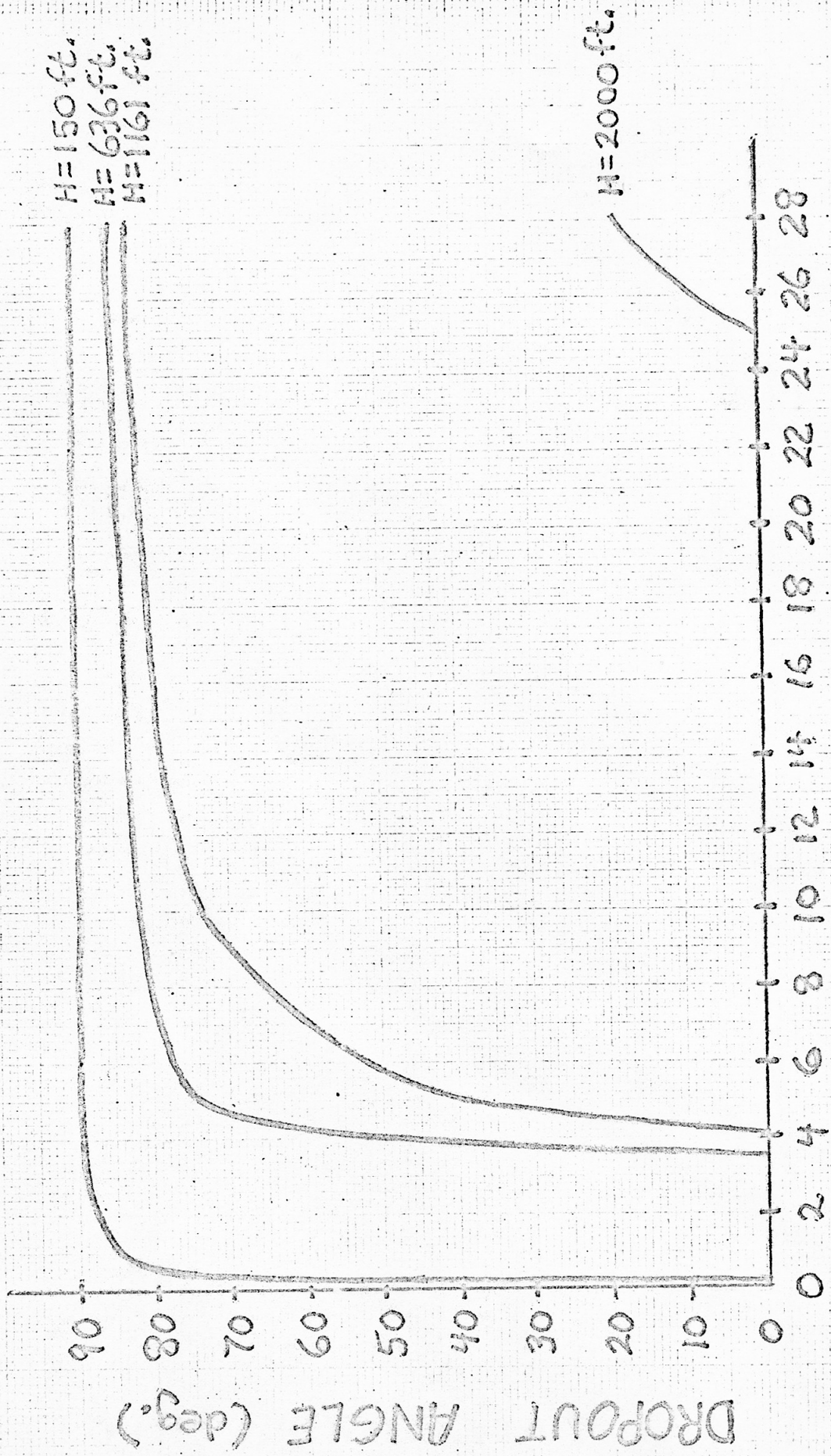
20

10

0

DROPOUT ANGLE (deg.)
WRT VERTICAL



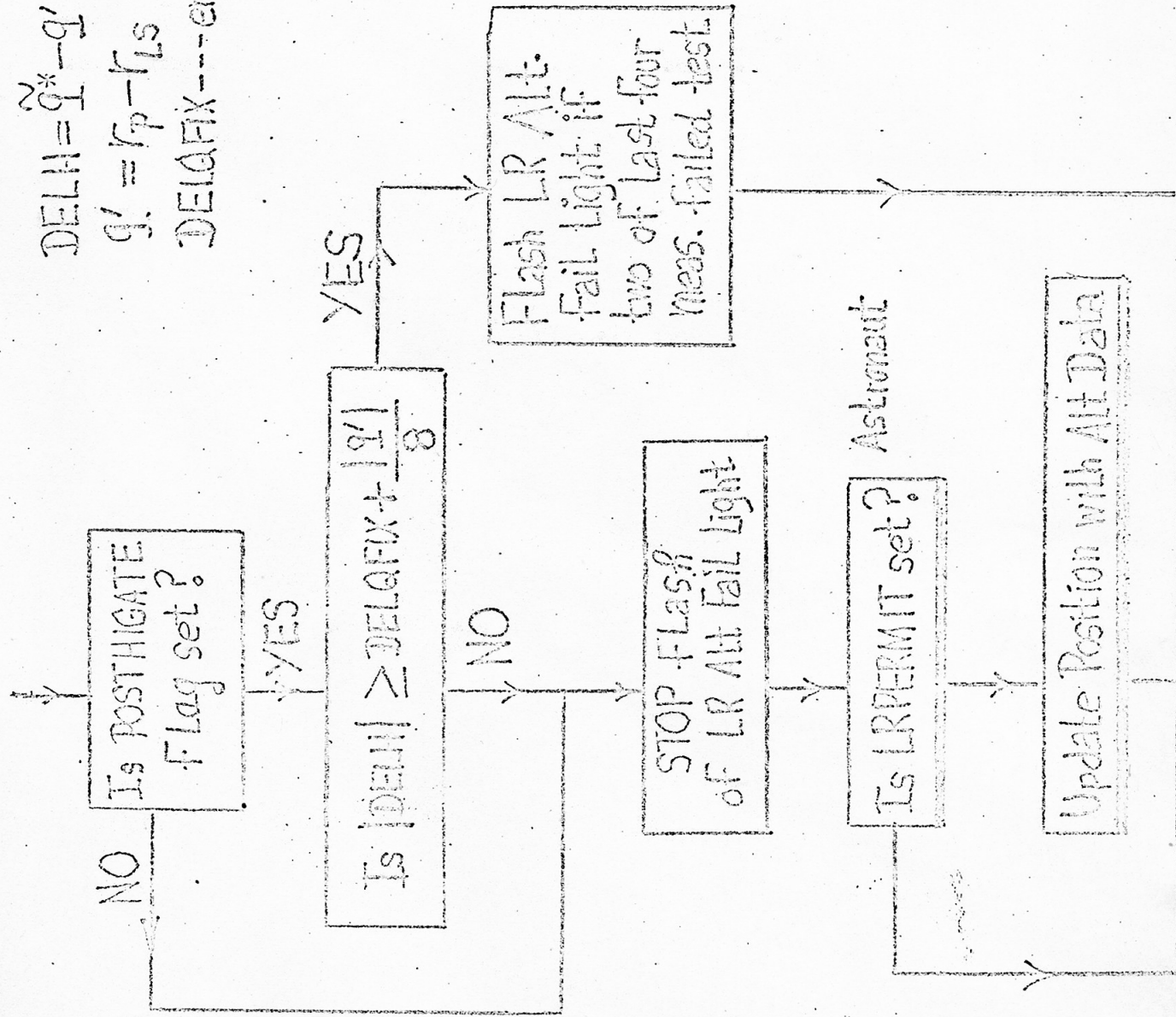


BEAM VELOCITY (ft./sec.)

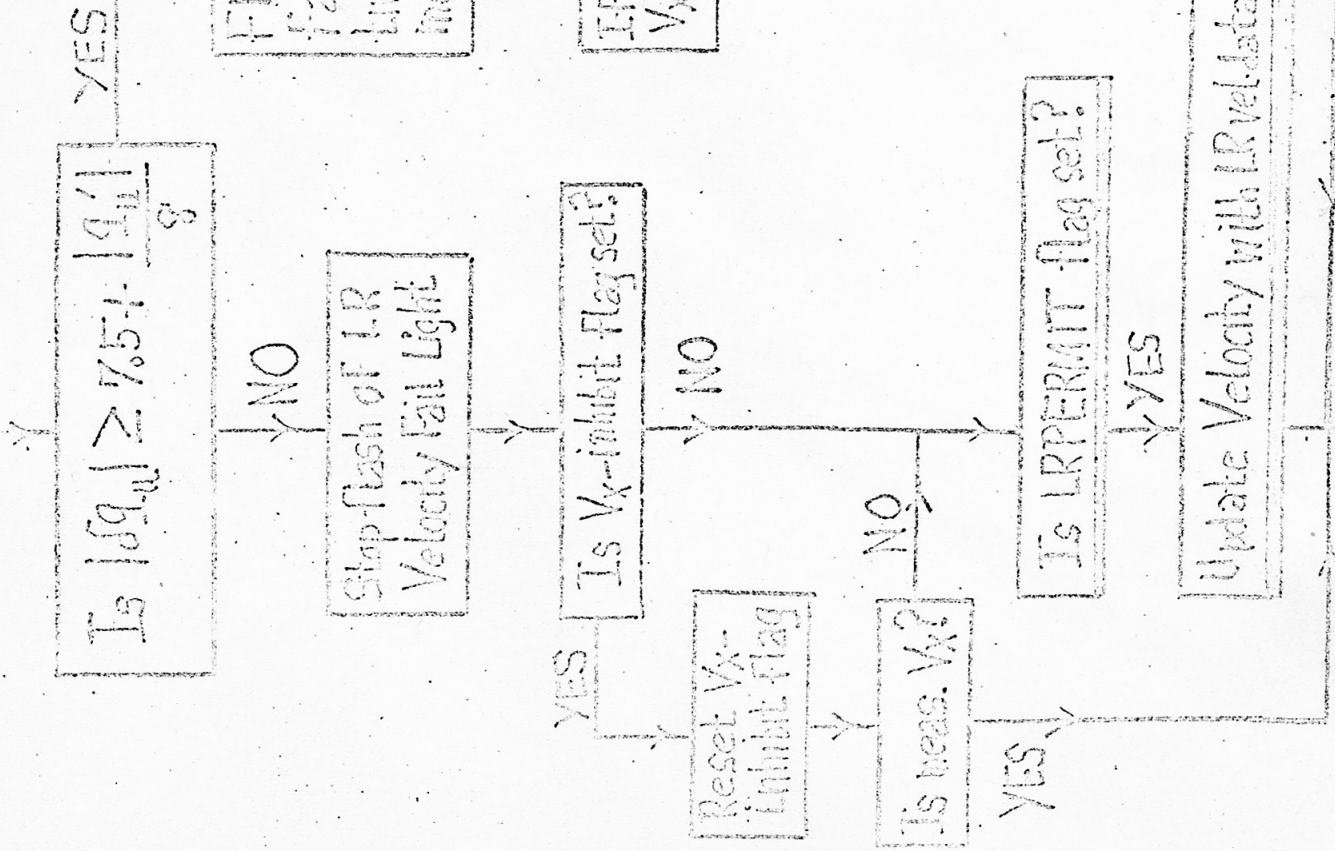
$H = 2000 \text{ ft.}$

Altitude Data Reasonableness Test

$DELH = \tilde{q}^* - q' \text{ --- DSKY}$
 $q' = r_p - r_{ls}$
 $DELQFIX \text{ --- erasable (100 ft)}$



Velocity Data Reasonableness Test



$$\delta q_u = \tilde{q}_u - q'_u$$

$$q'_u = (V'_u - \omega_p \times r_p) \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}_{AP_u}$$

Superscripts

\sim = measured

' = estimated

Subscripts

u = meas. time

p = platform circle

A = antenna axis

X, Y, Z = vel. components along ant. axes

Landing Simulation Assumptions

Initial Condition

Est. Errors:

1191.1

	Position (ft)	Vel. (ft/s)
X	1906	6.8
Y	4400	8.1
Z	-6287	-4.2

1 mi coord - of LS

Terrains: II-P-6, Profile 3

II-P-2 Profile 1

Slopes: ± 1 deg to maximum of 5000 feet

Thrust Acc. $\pm 1\%$

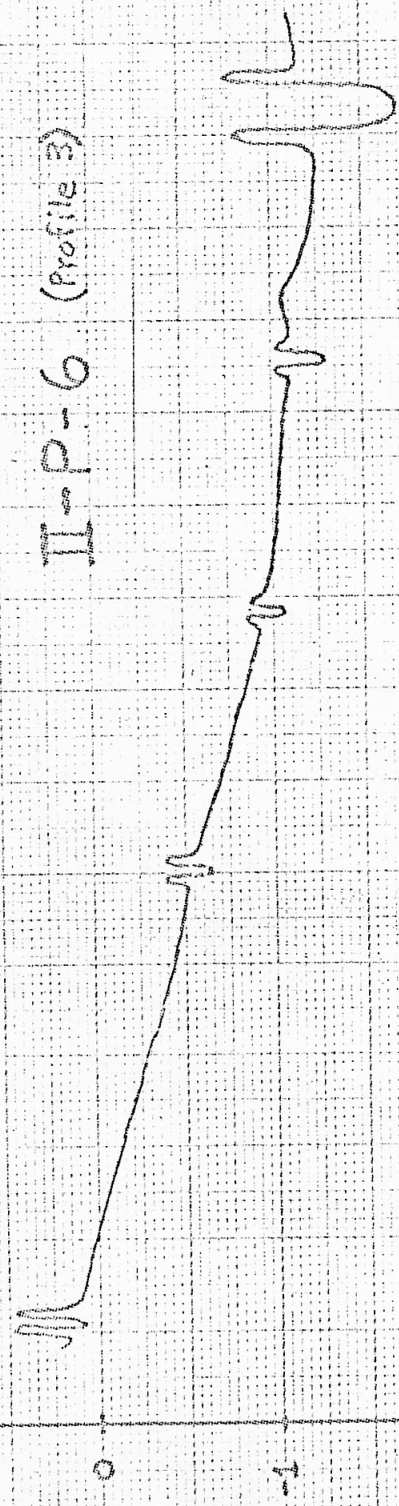
Vars. : -2.5%

TERRAIN PROFILES 2 dimensions

II-P-2 (Profile 1)

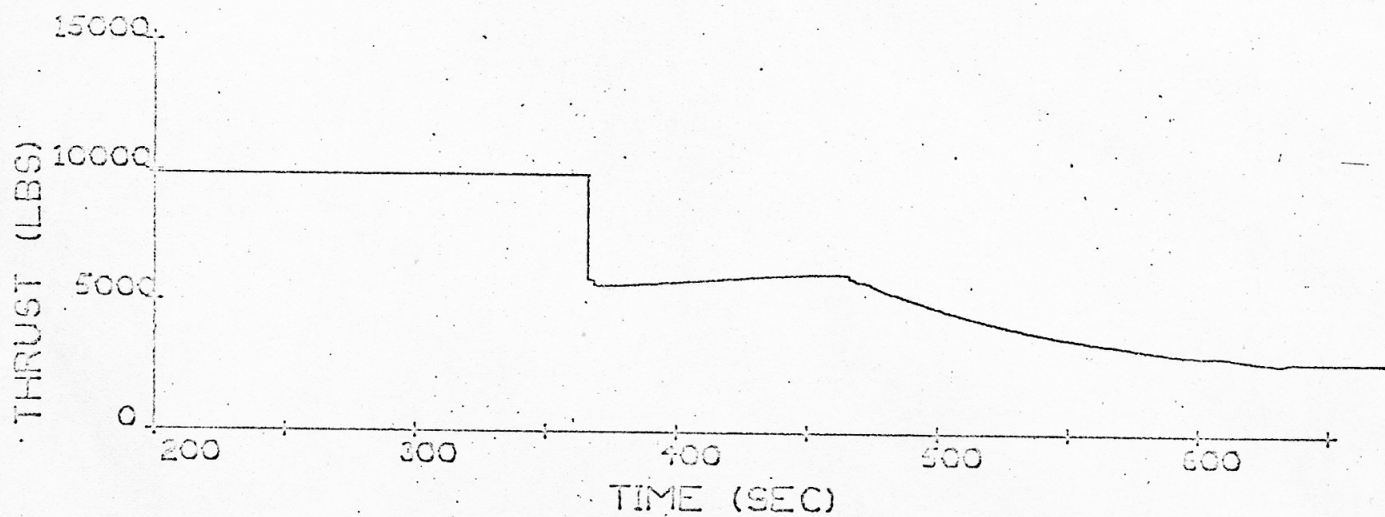
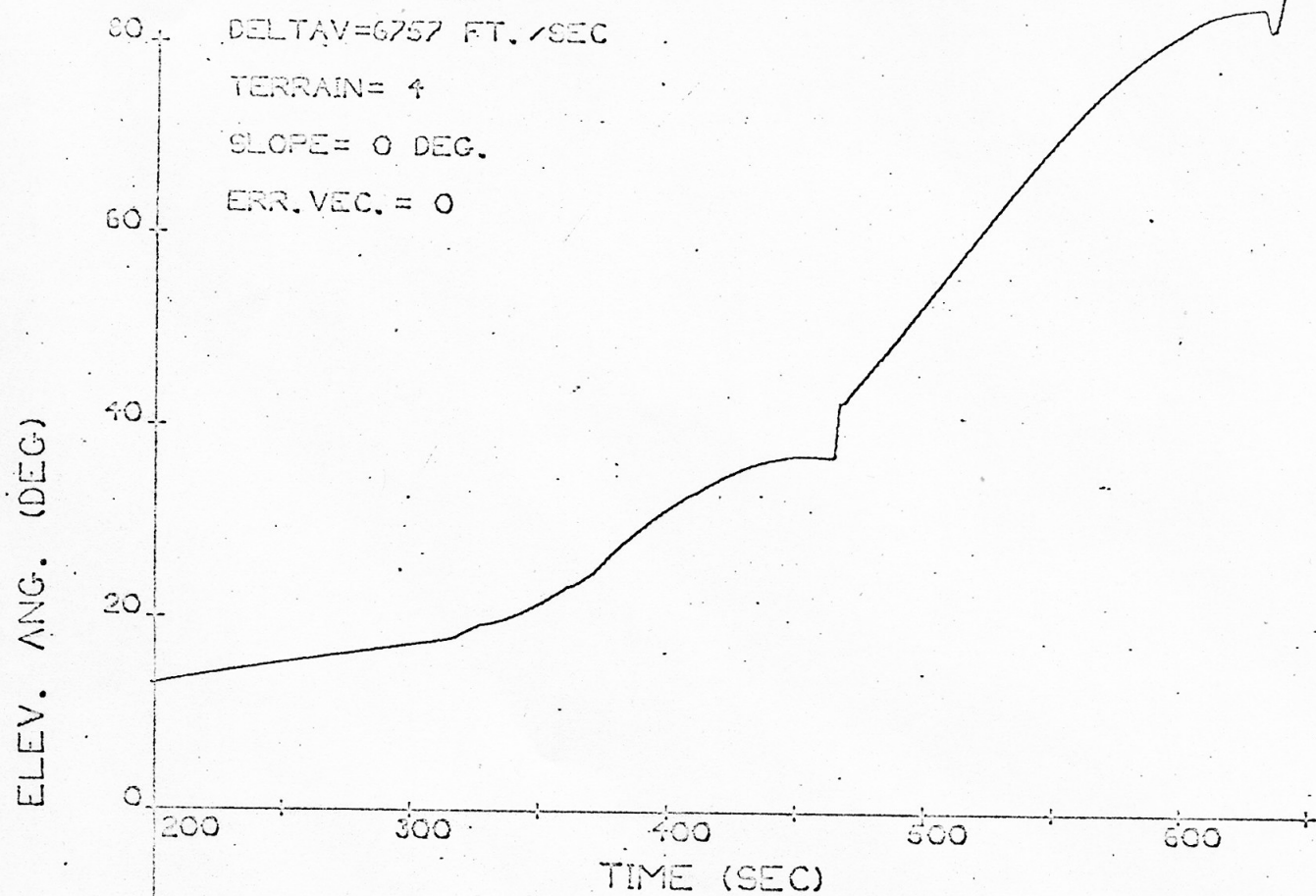


II-P-6 (Profile 3)



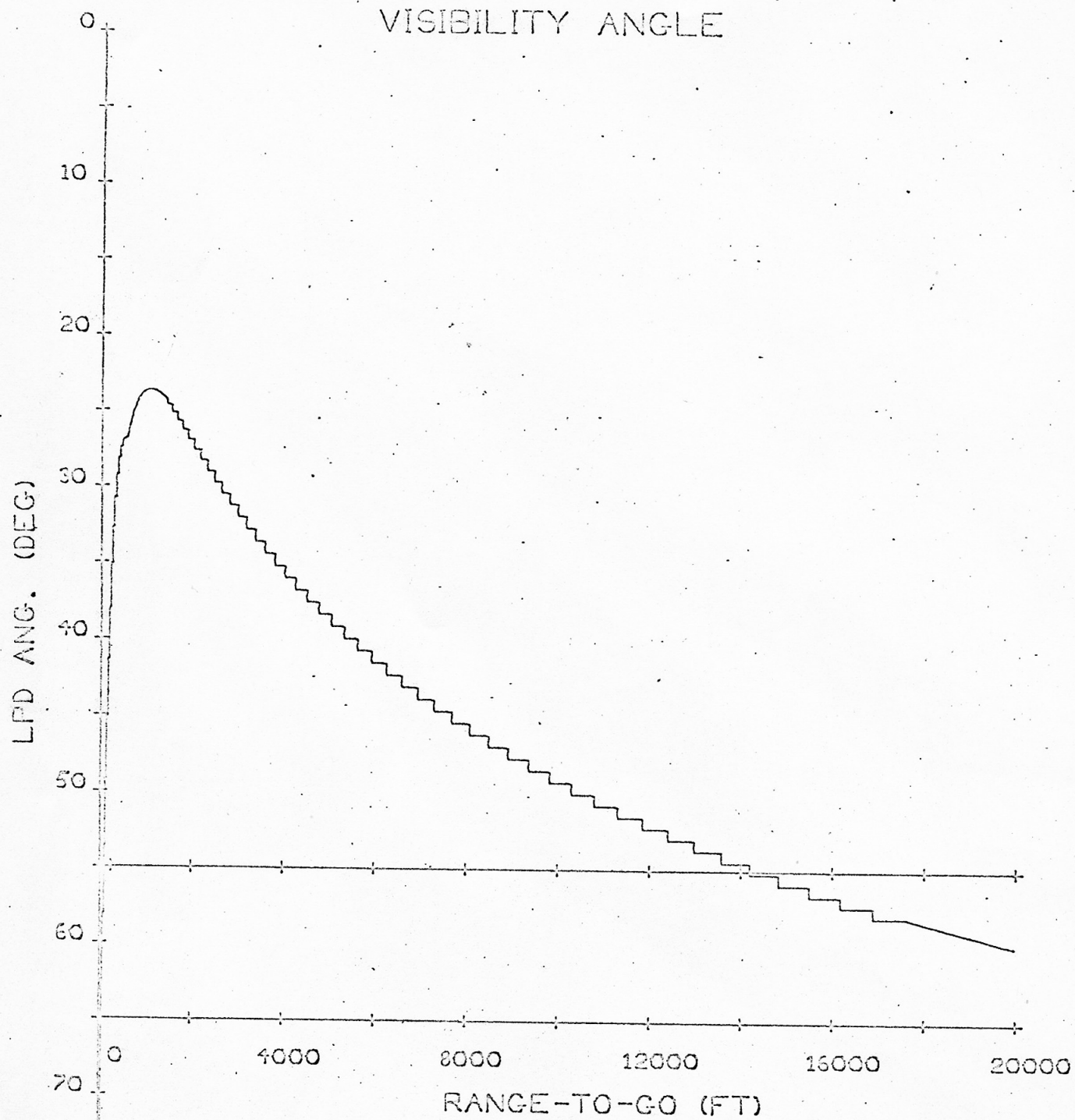
RANGE (thousands of feet)

ALTITUDE (thousands of feet)

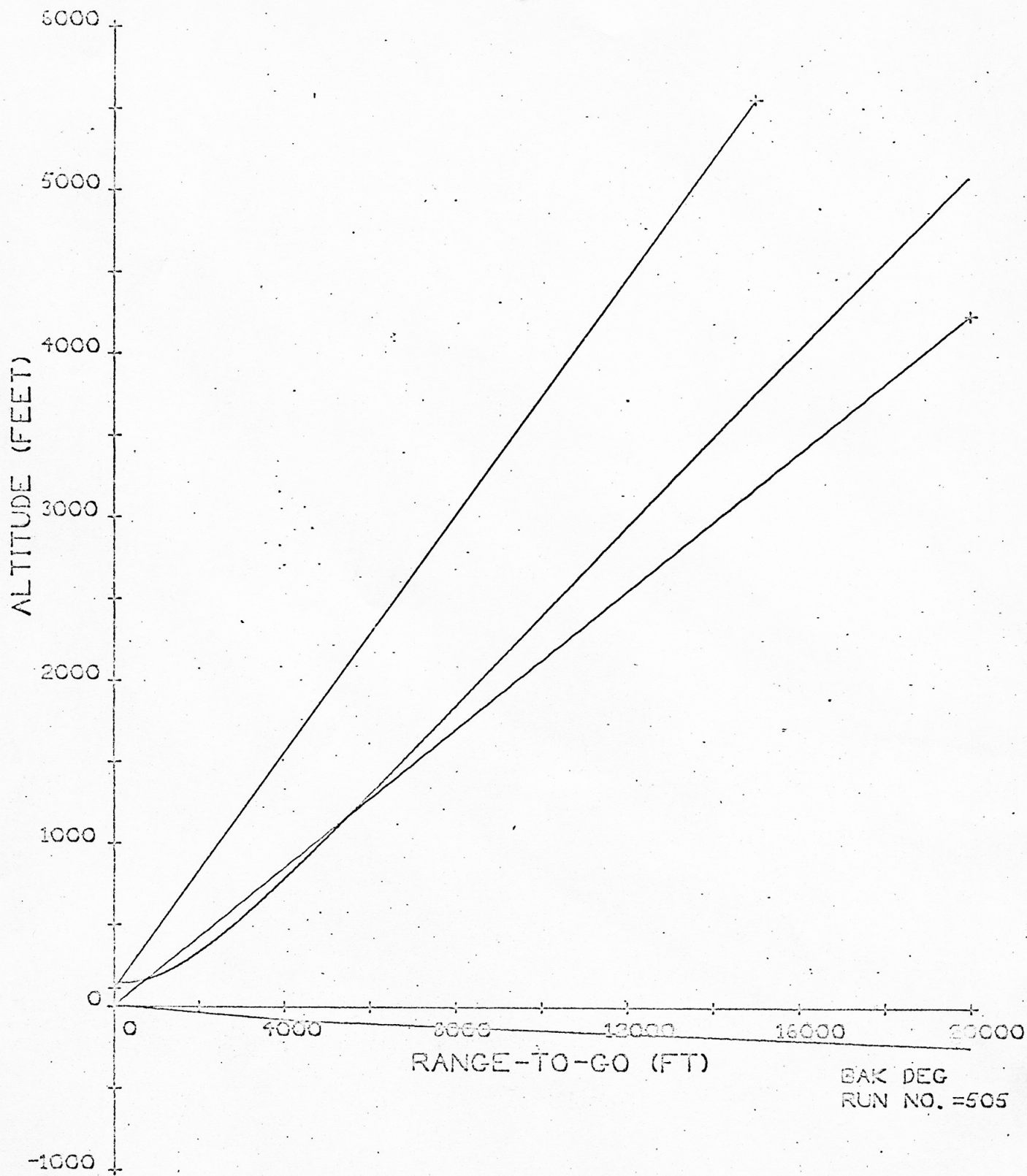


BAK DEG
RUN NO. =505

VISIBILITY ANGLE



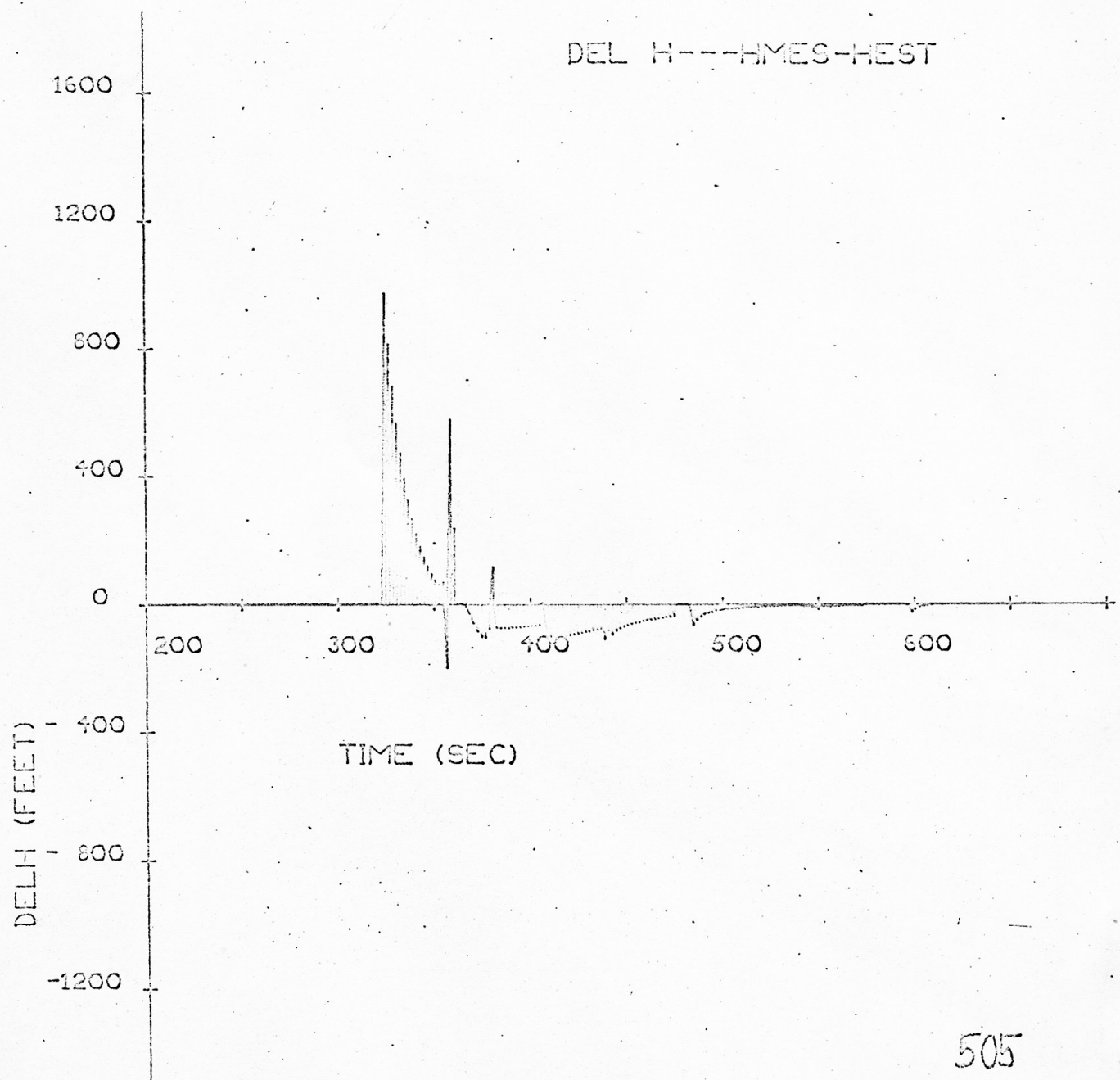
BAK DEG
RUN NO. =505



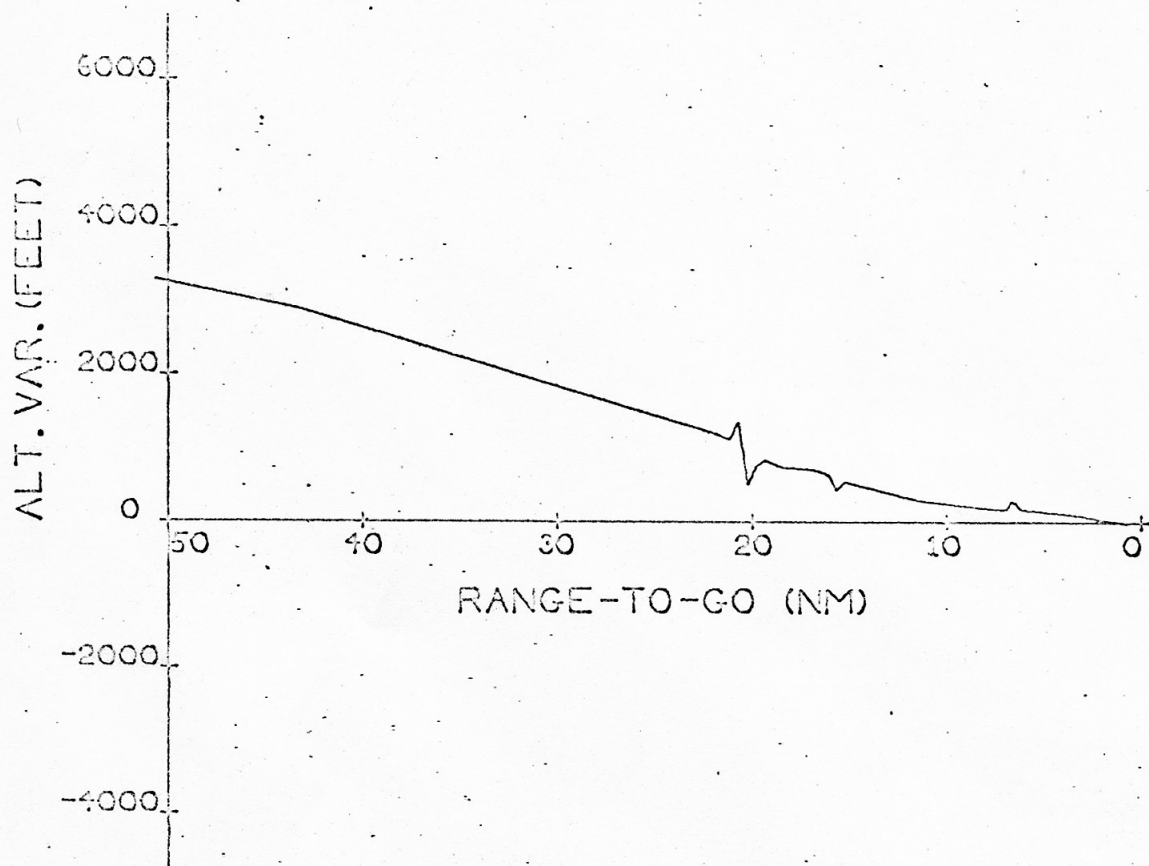
BAK DEG
RUN NO. =505

DELH for Error-Free Case II-P-6 Profile 3

No Slope



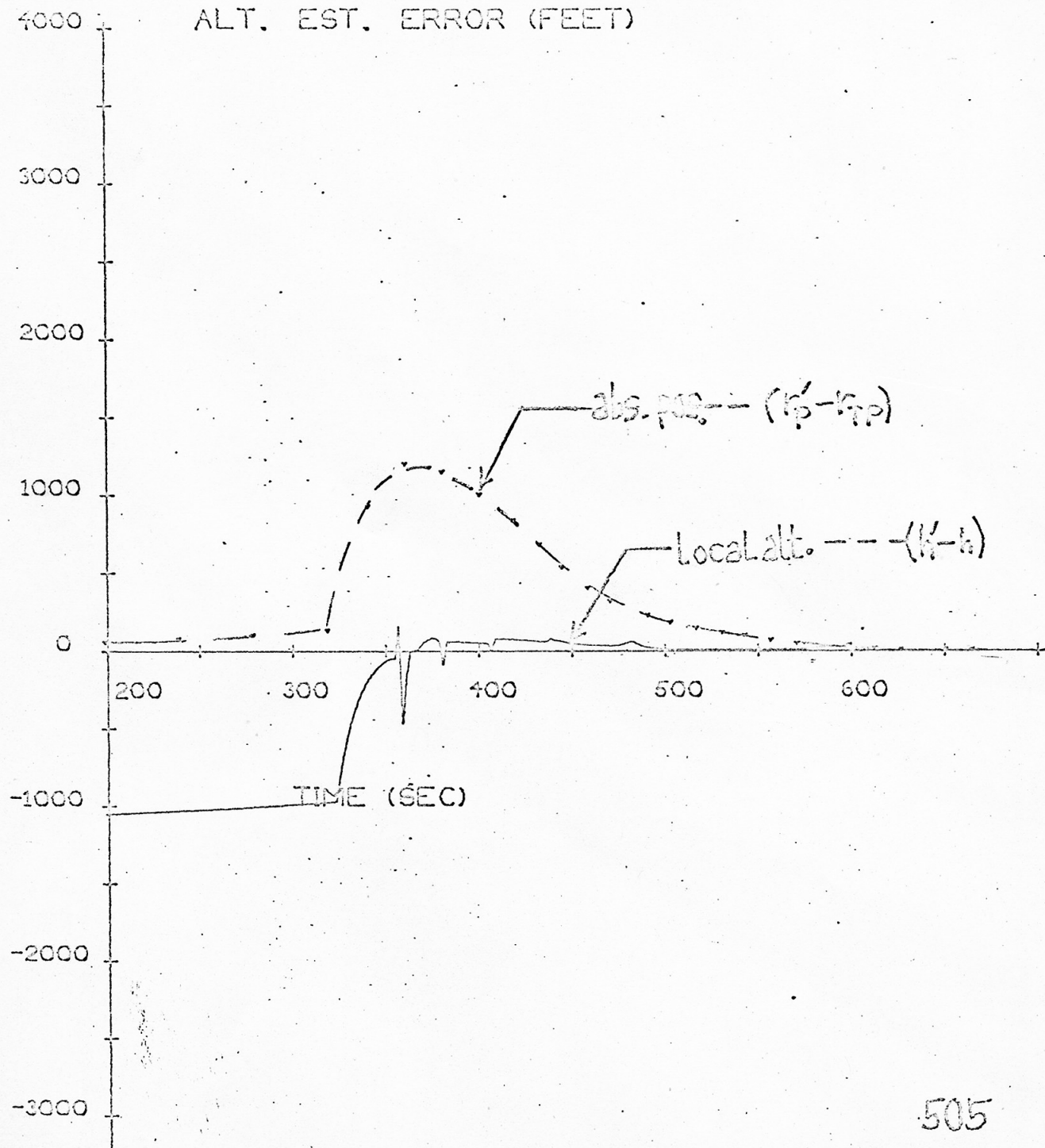
Terrain II-P-6, Profile 3, 1-deg Slope



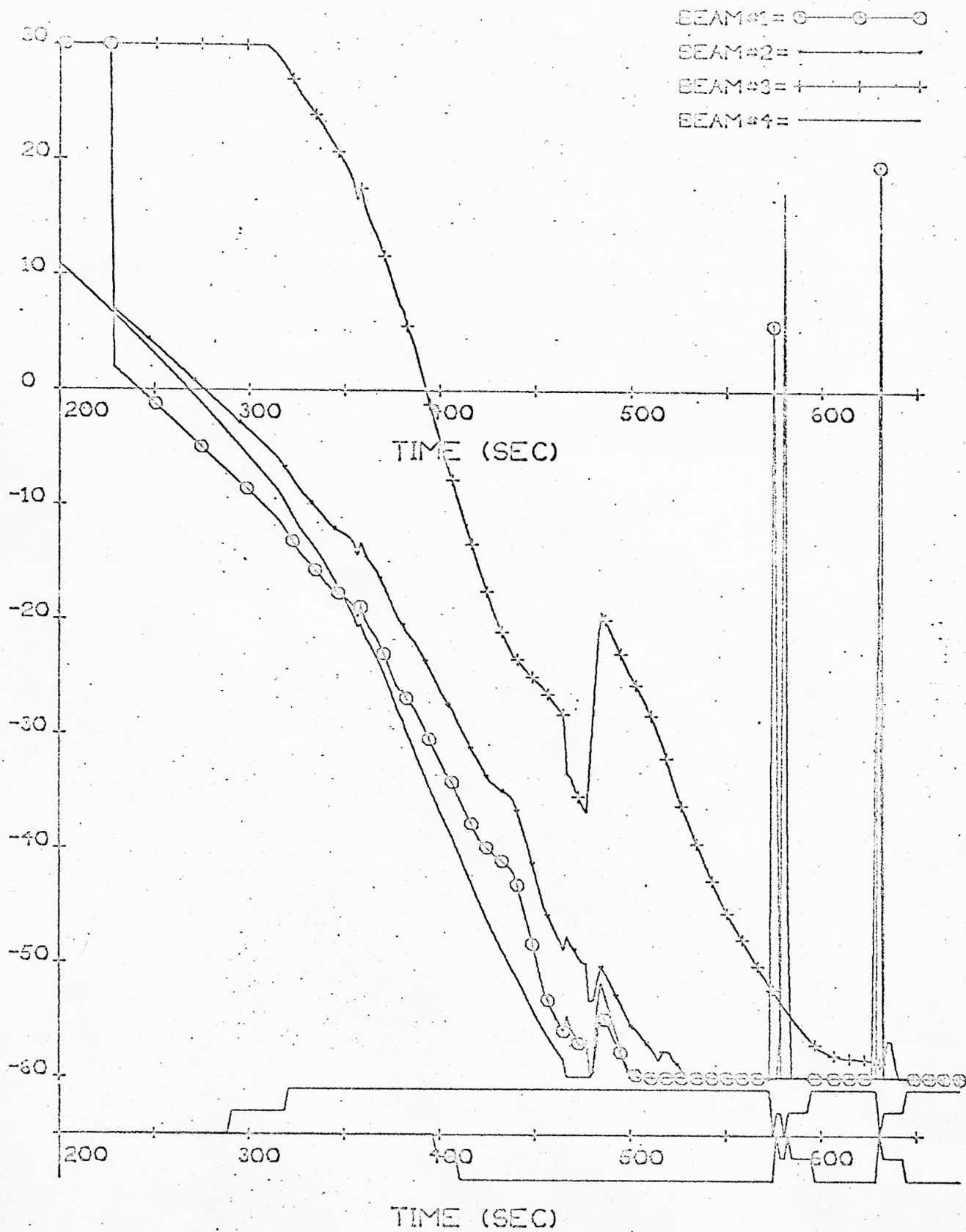
506

ALT. EST. ERROR (FEET)

ALTITUDE ERROR (FEET)



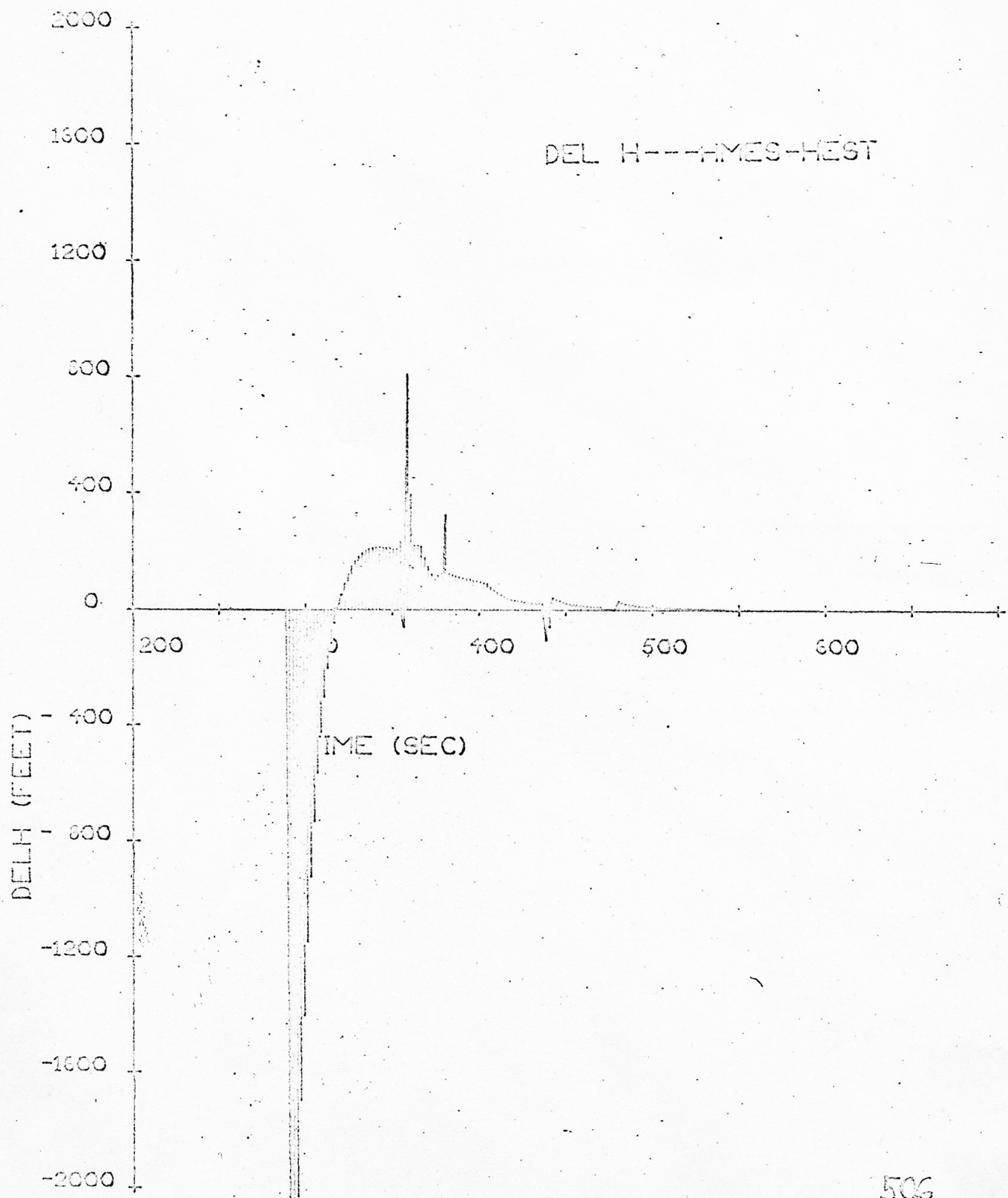
LR Beam Angles w RT Drogant Bombardier, Normal



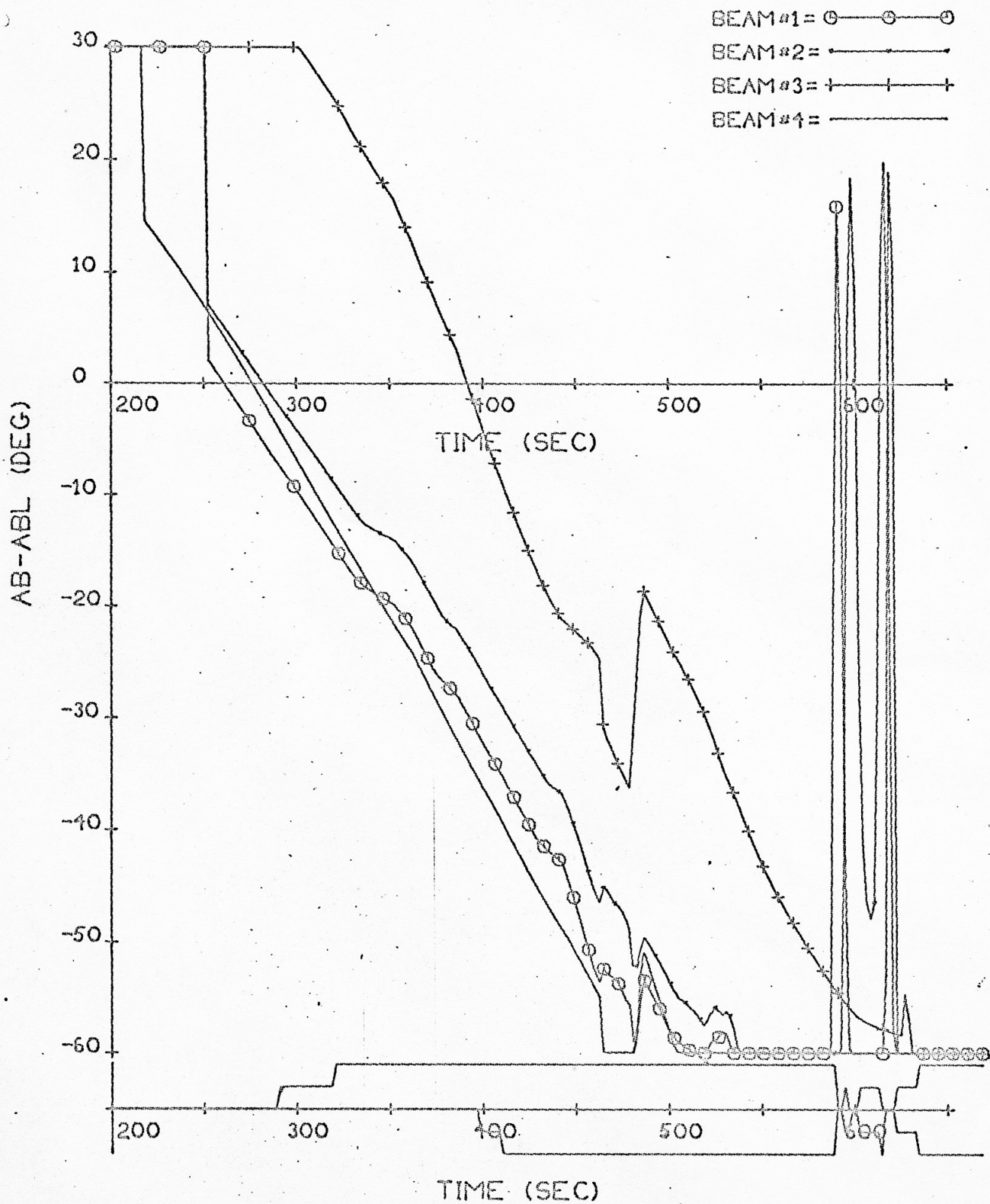
BAK DEG
RUN NO. = 505

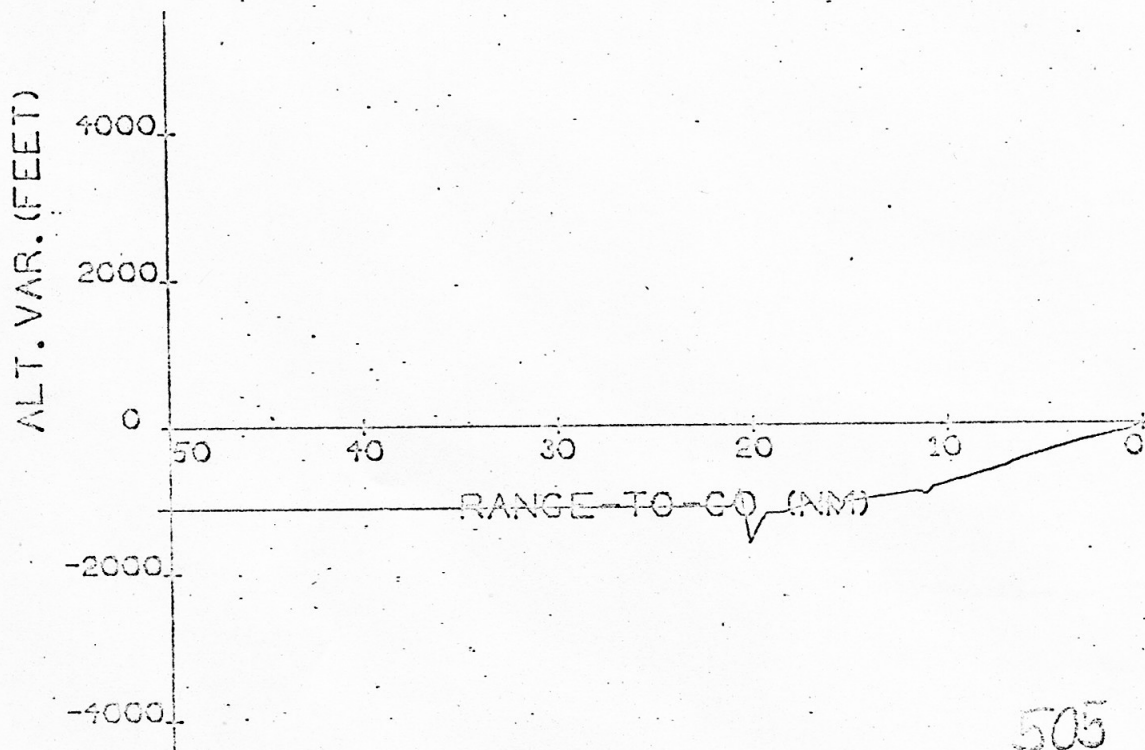
DELH for Error-Free Case II-P-6 Profile 3

1-Deg. Slope

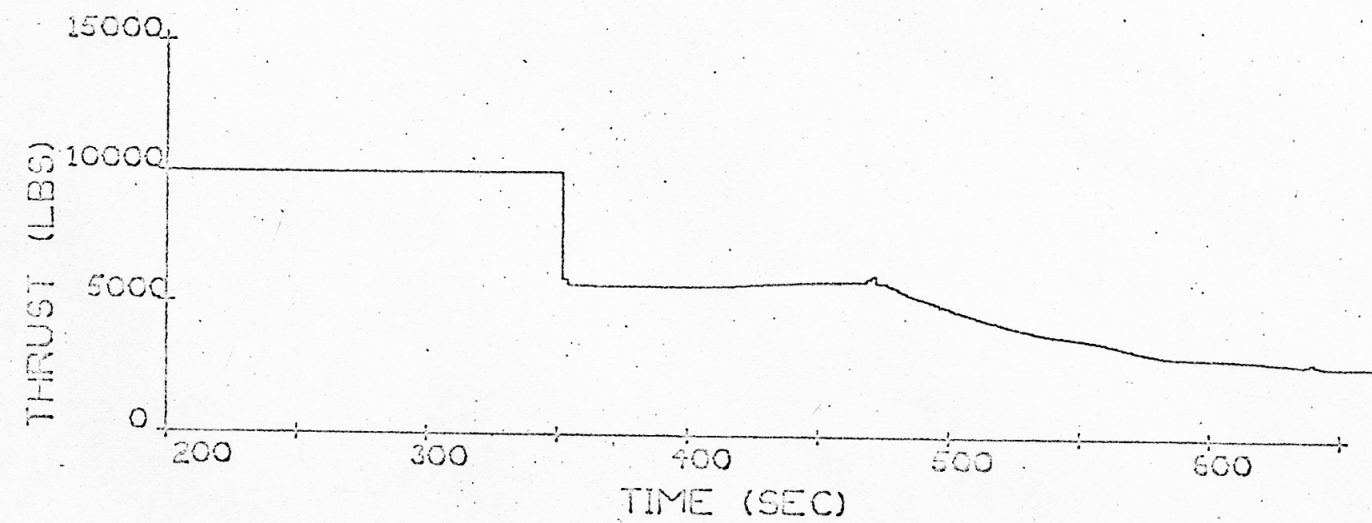
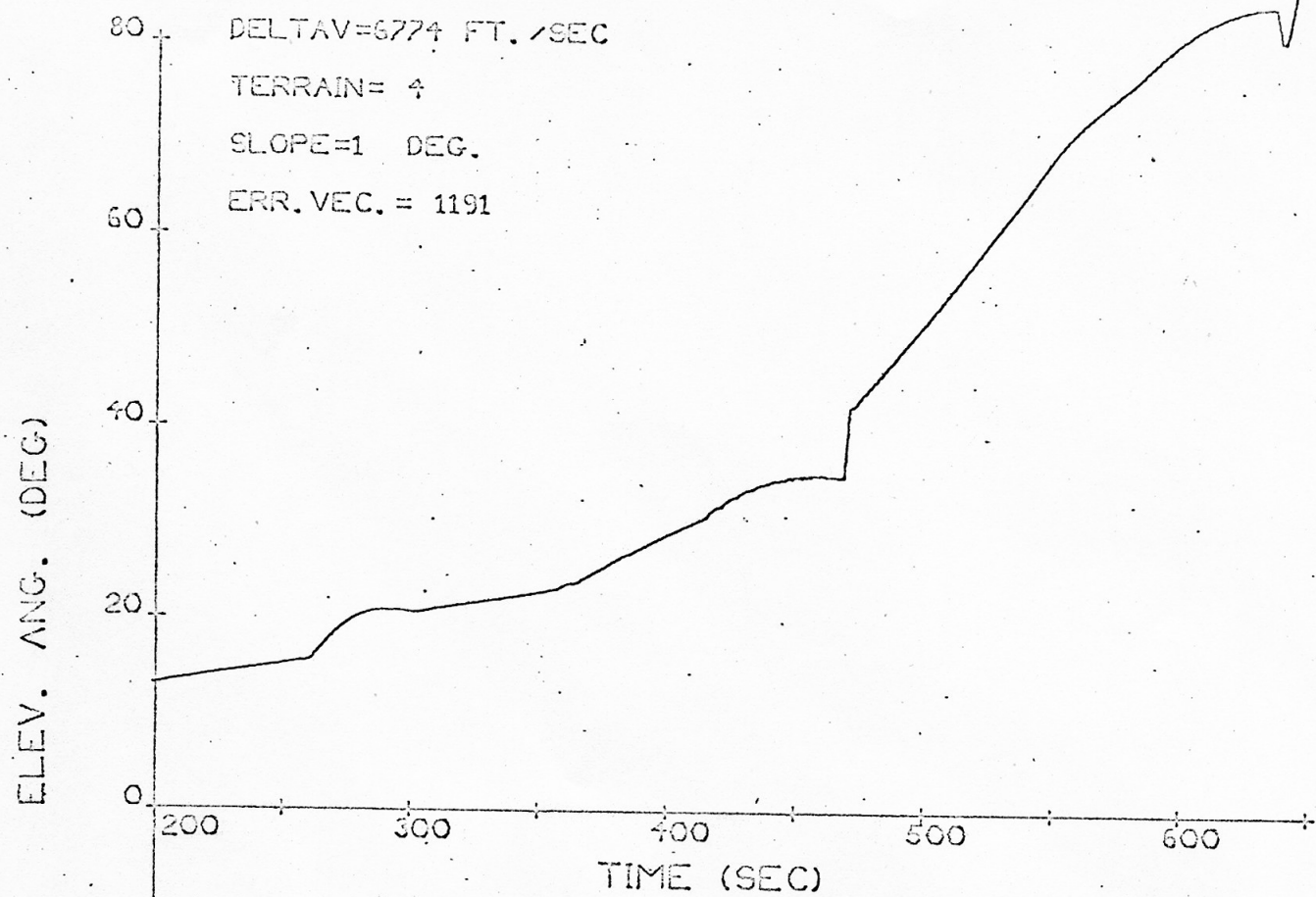


Displacement of LR Beams from Dropout Boundaries



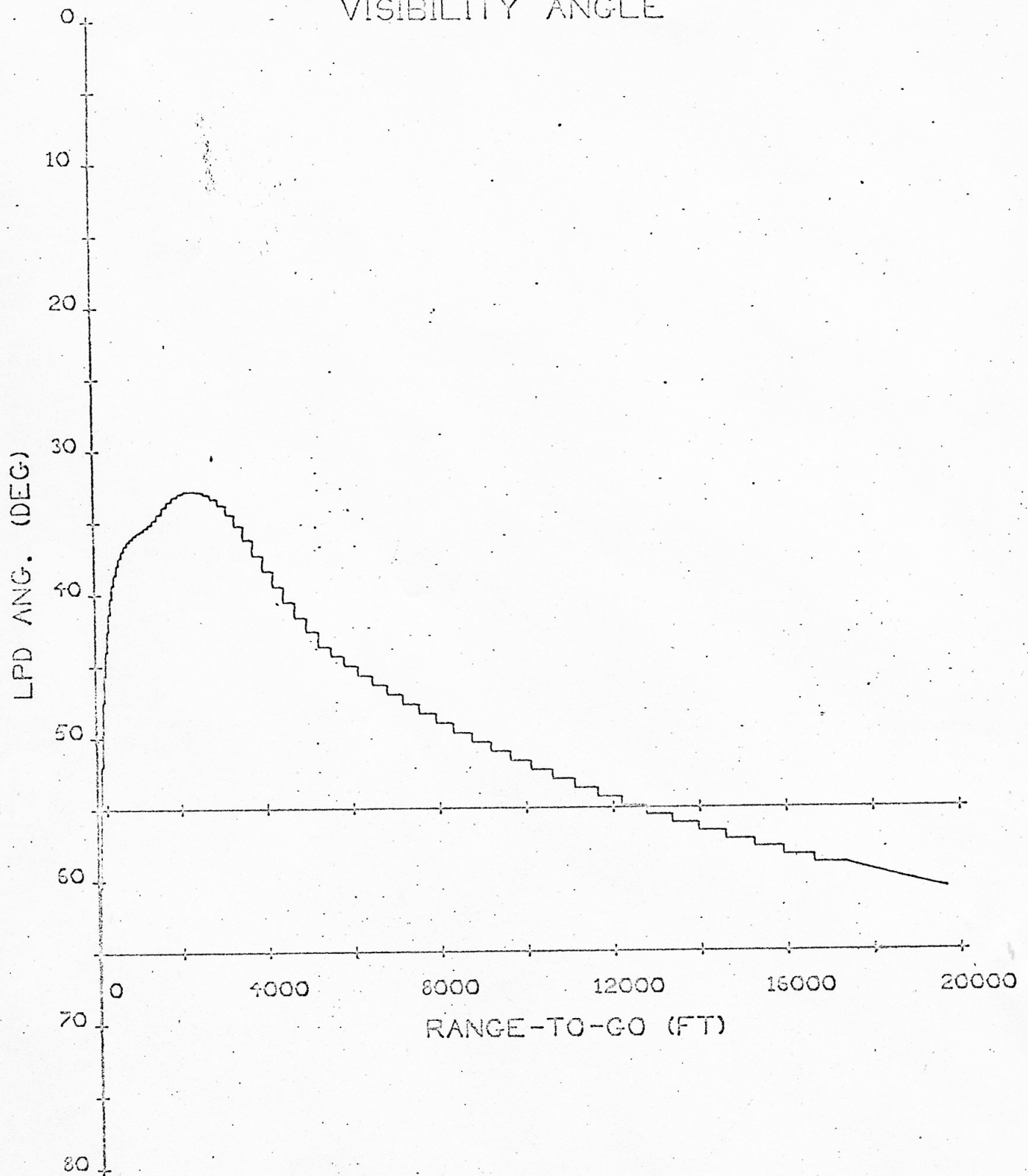


505

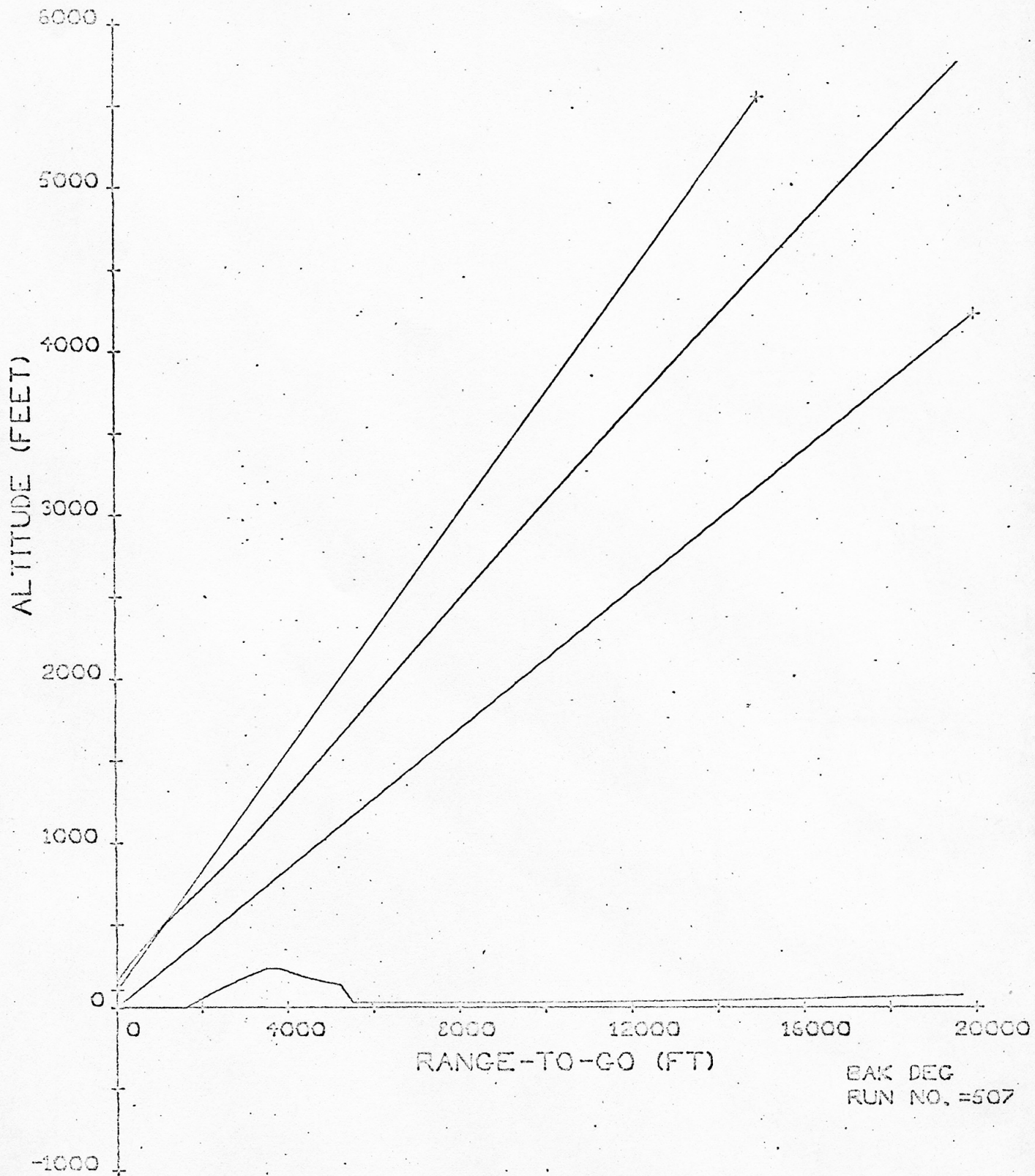


BAK DEG
RUN NO. =507

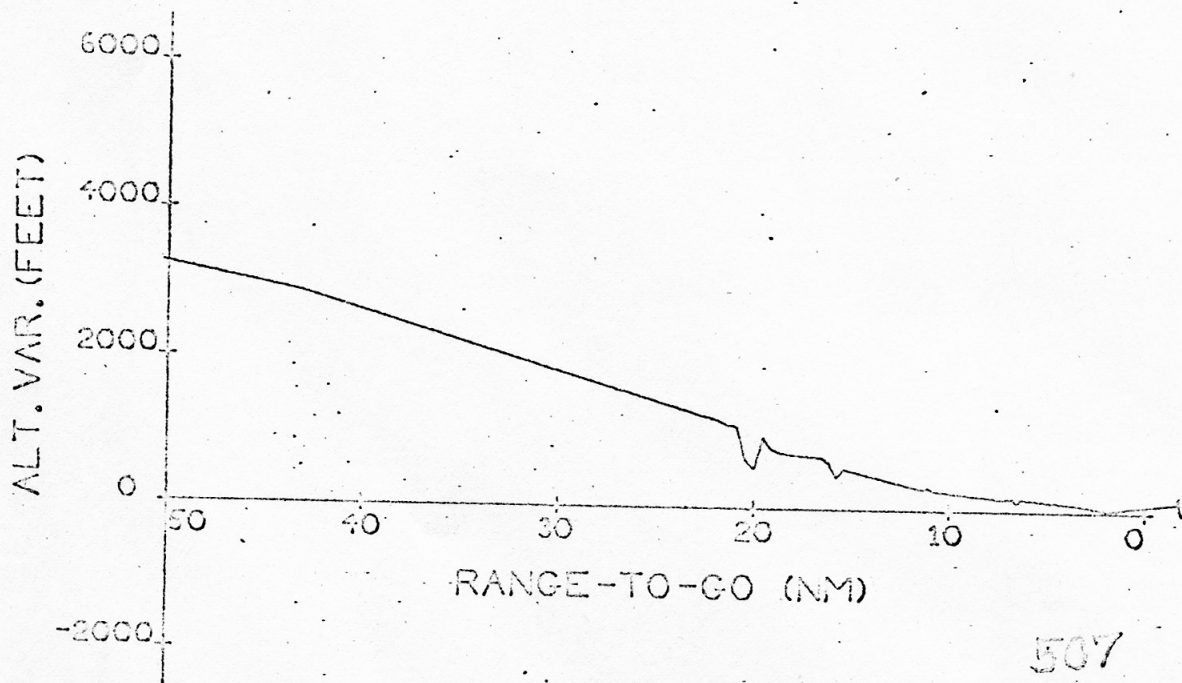
VISIBILITY ANGLE



BAK DEG
RUN NO. =507



II-P-6 Profile 3, +1-Deg. Slope.

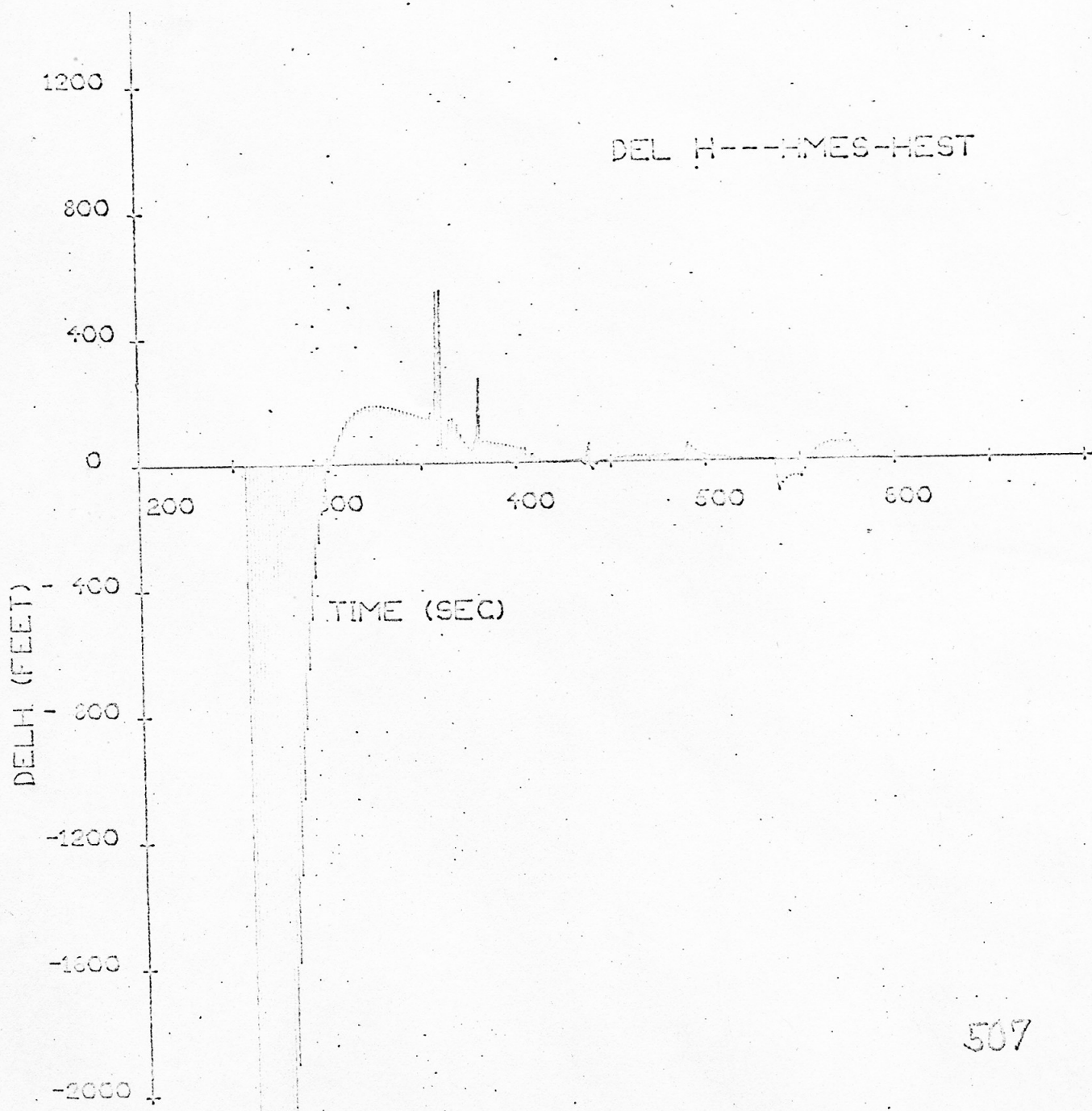


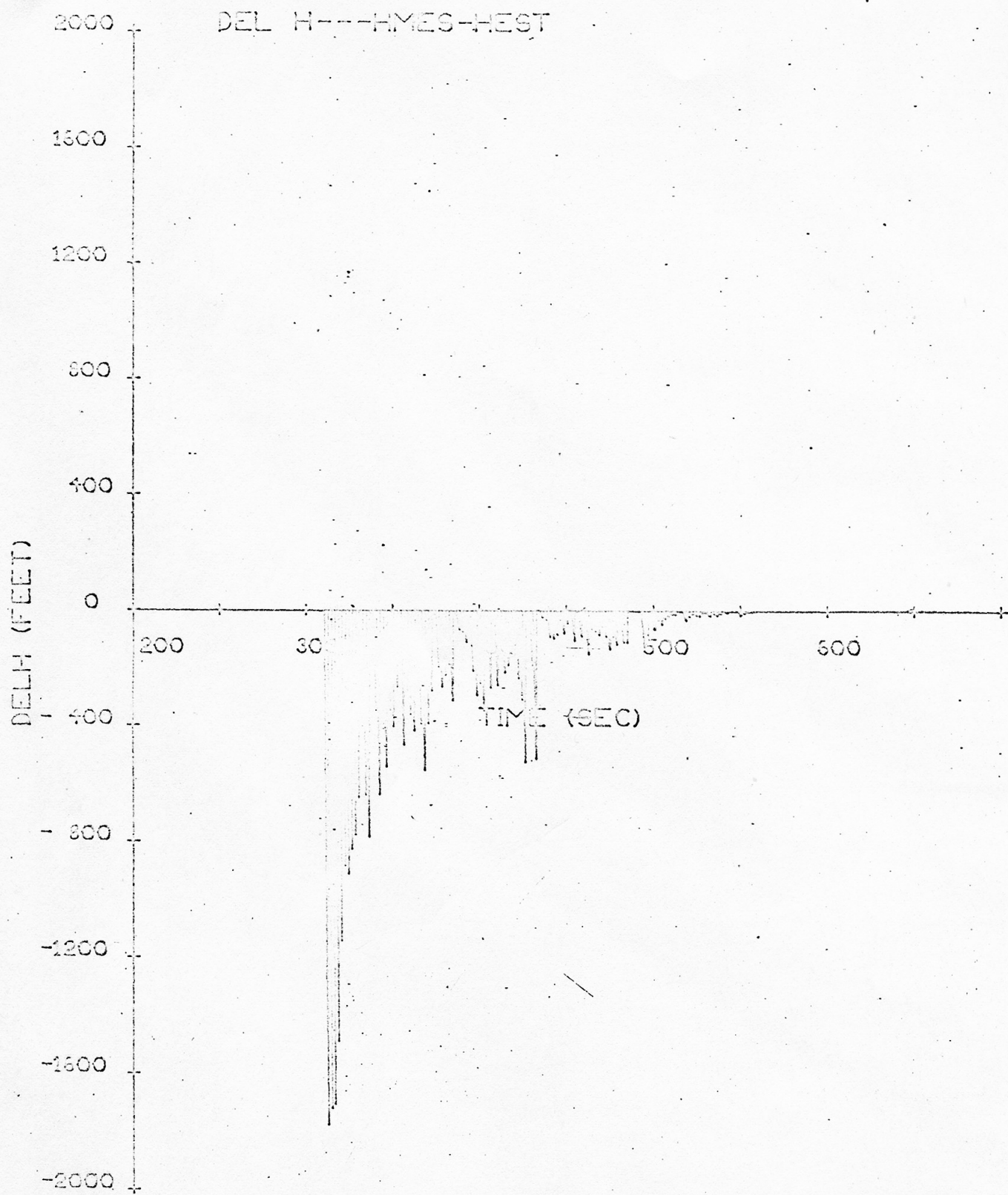
DELH vs. Time : I-P-6 Profile 3, 1-der slope

Initial Est. Errors -- Vehicle low
and down range

1-sigma LR & IMU bias errors.

Thrust acc. $\pm 1\%$ at FTP





BAK DEG
RUN NO. =851

ELEV. ANG. (DEG)

80
60
40
20
0
-20

DELTA V=6824 FT./SEC

TERRAIN= 3

SLOPE=-0 DEG.

ERR. VEC. = 1191

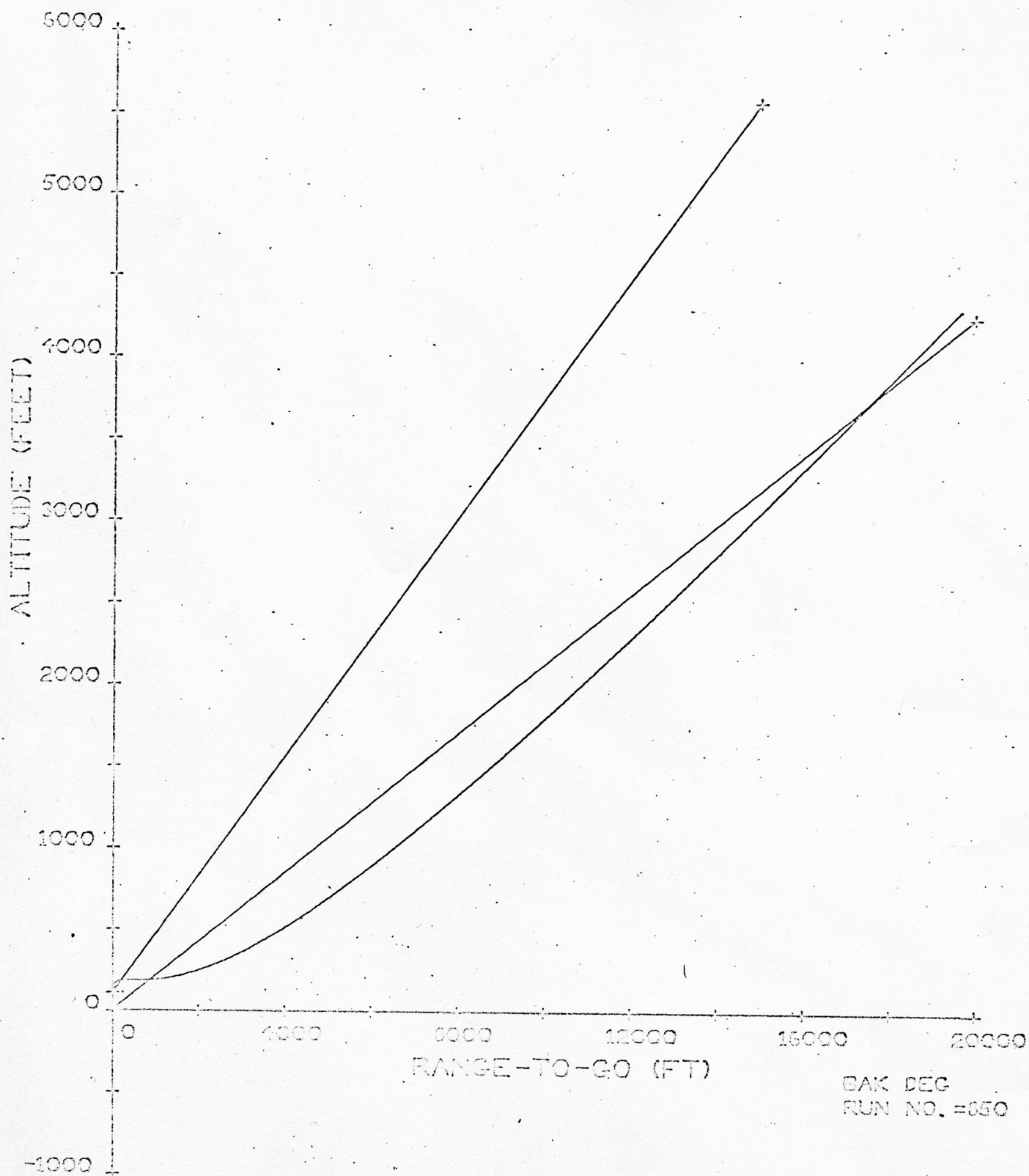
TIME (SEC)

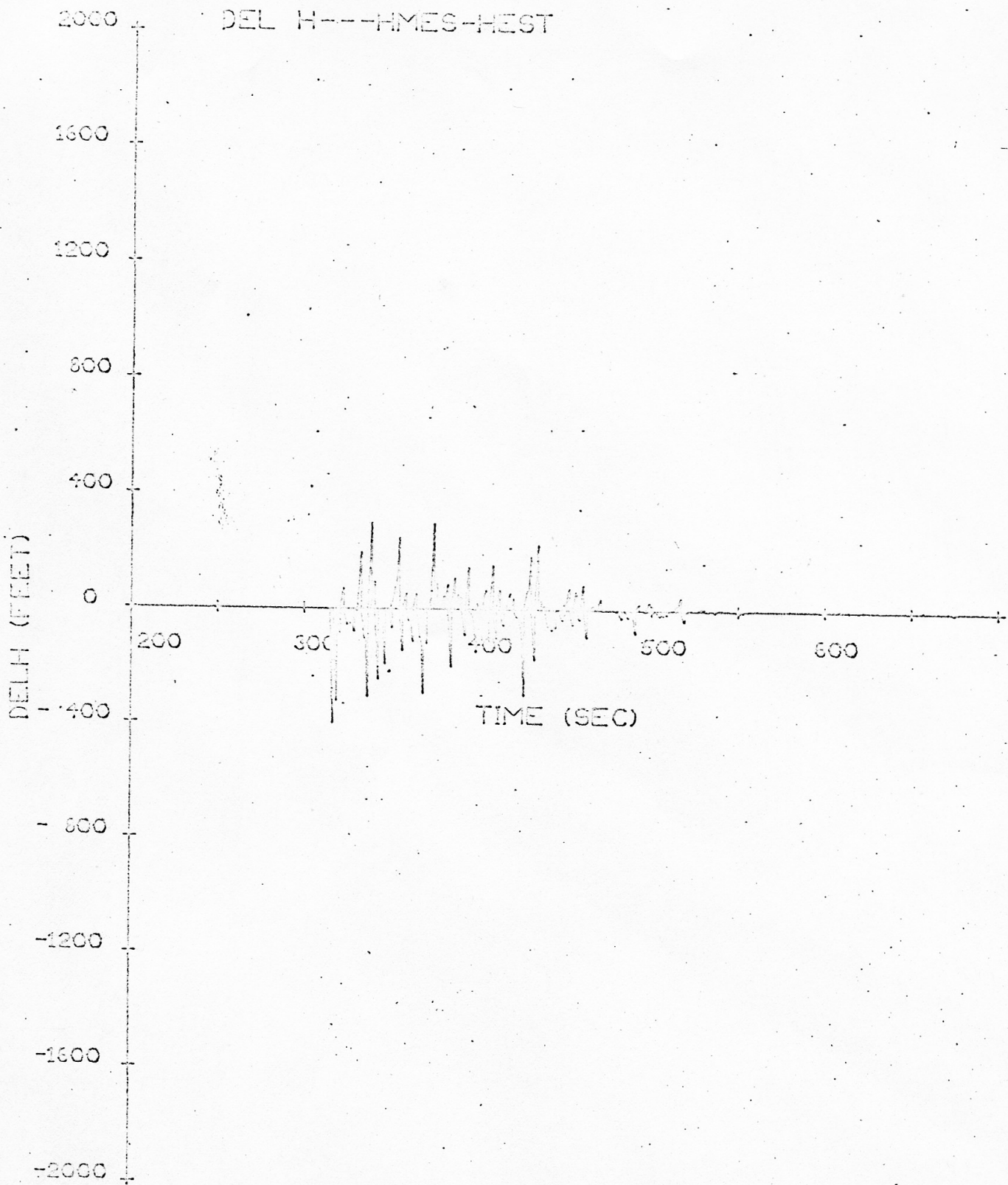
THRUST (LBS)

15000
10000
5000
0

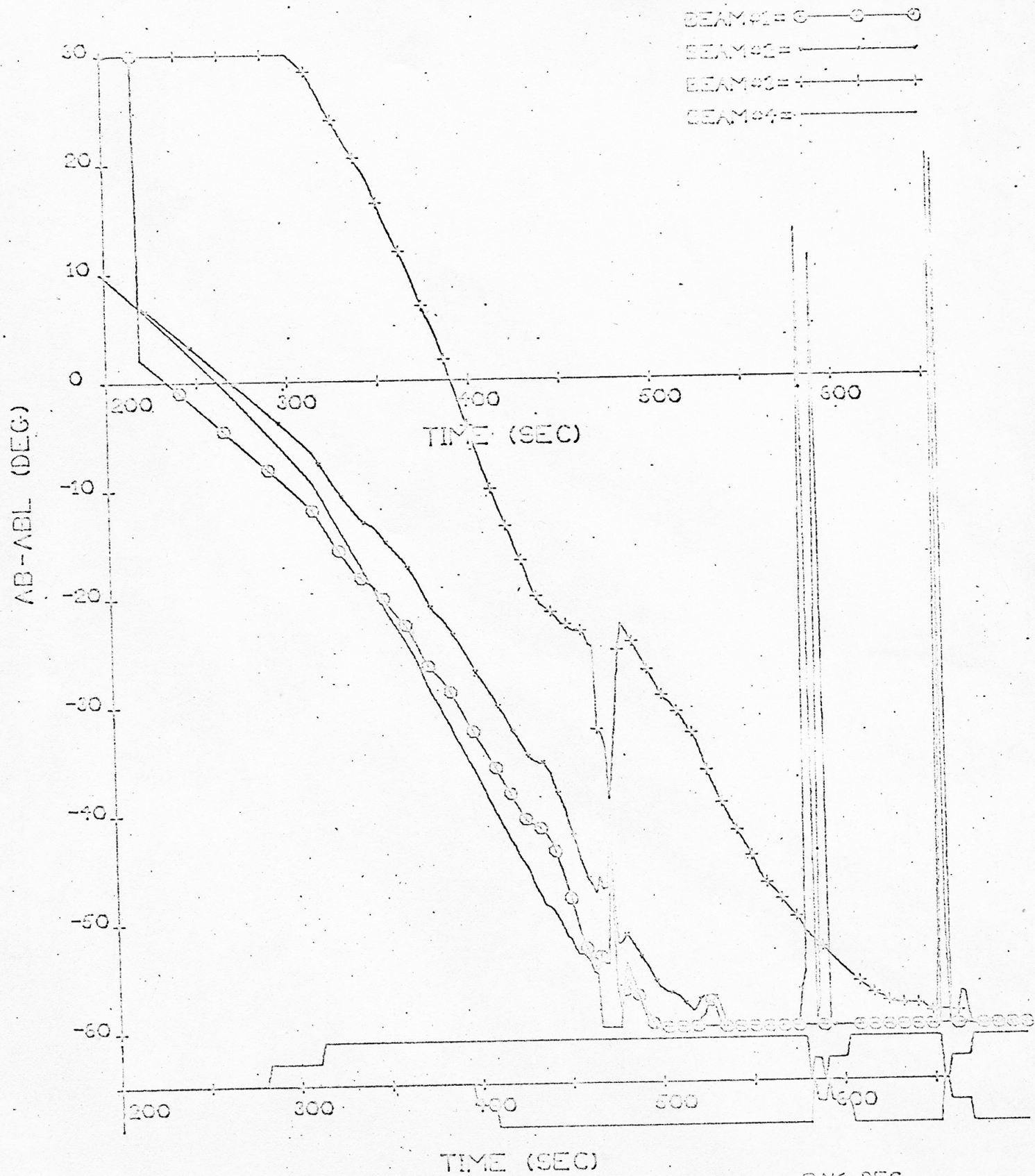
TIME (SEC)

BAK DEG
RUN NO. =851

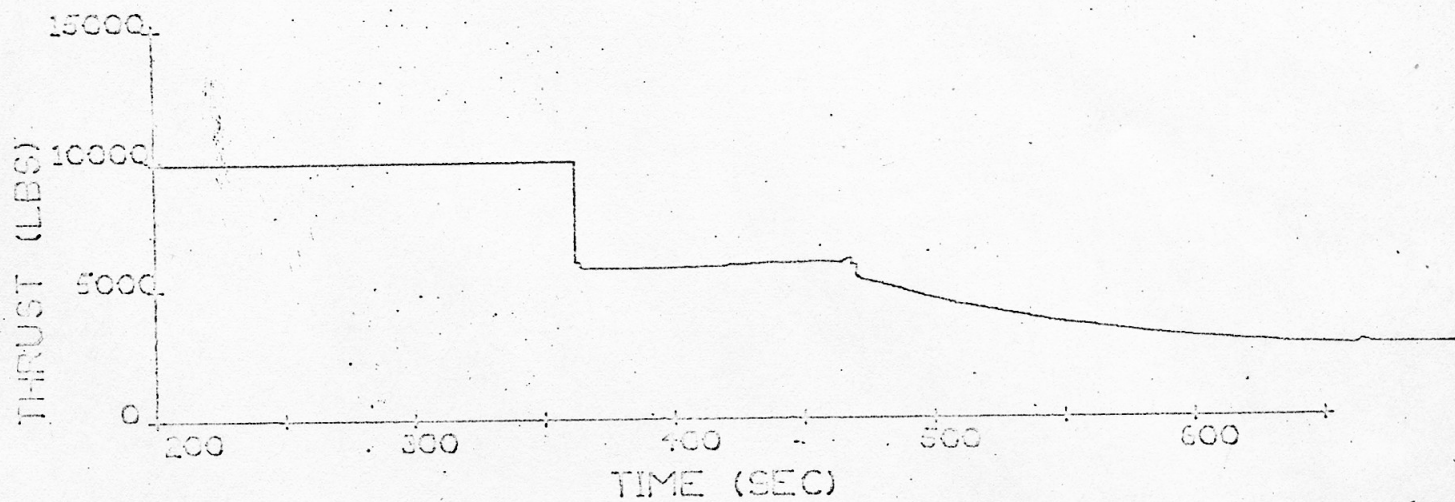
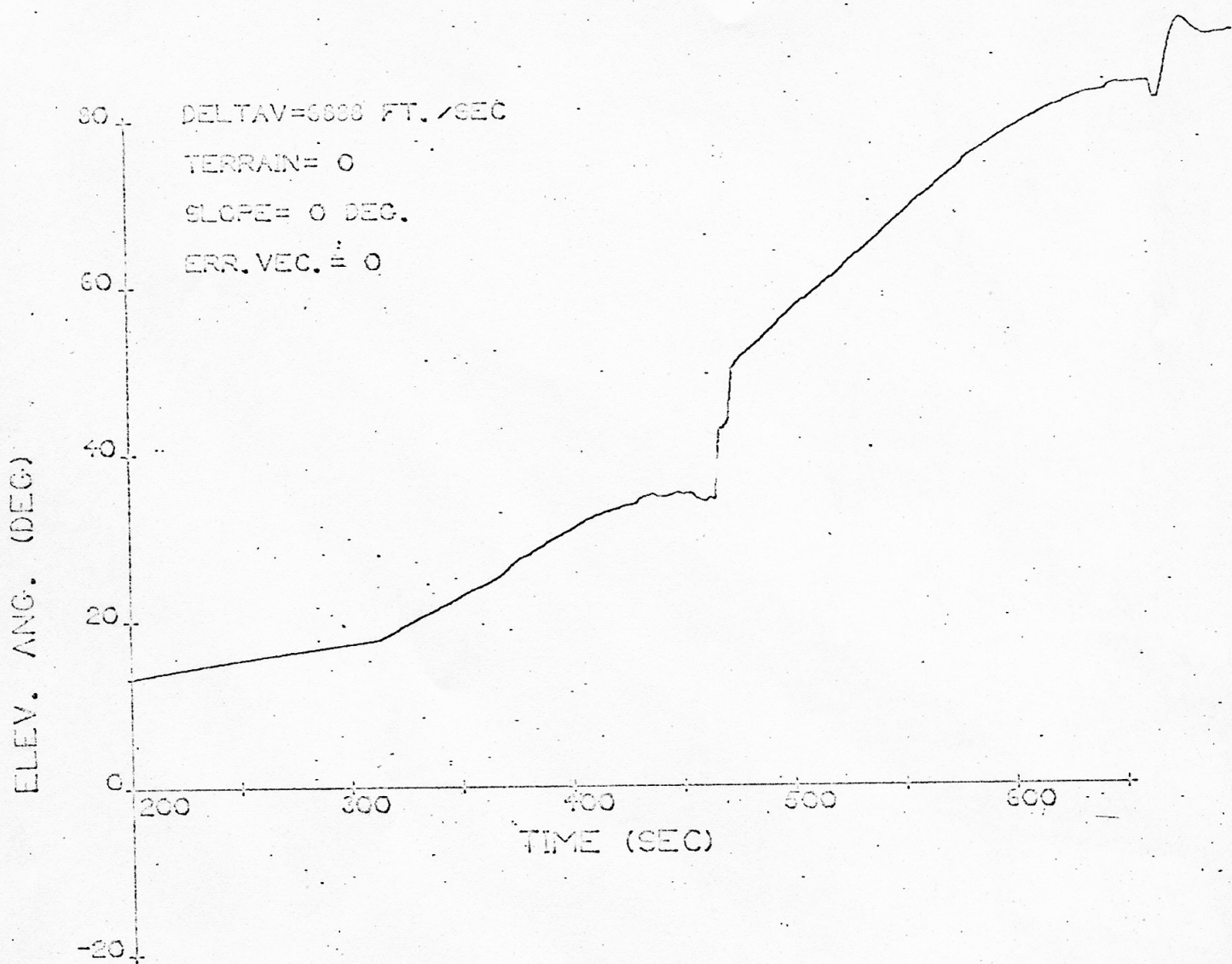




BAK DEG
RUN NO. =850

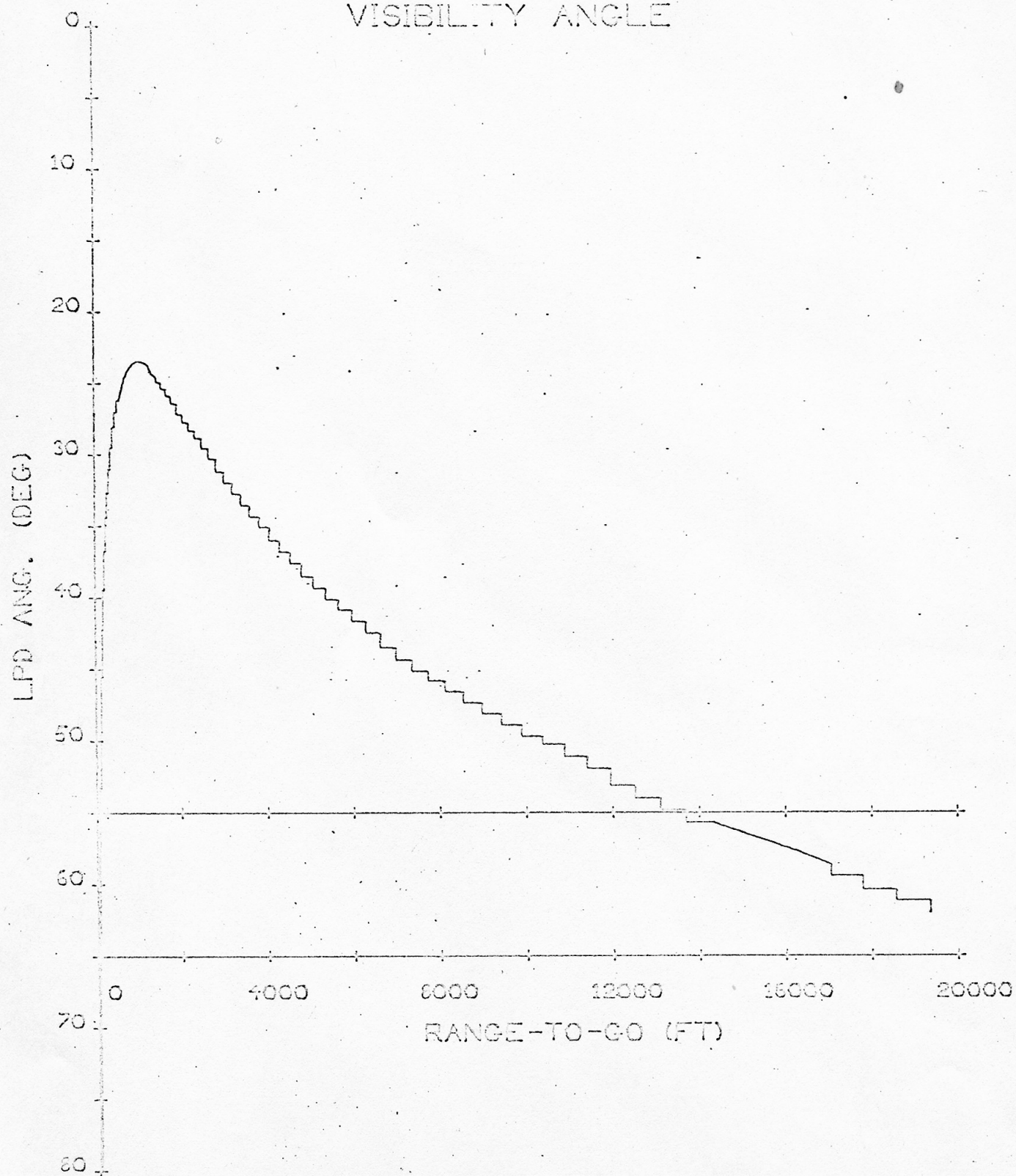


BAK DEG
RUN NO. = 650

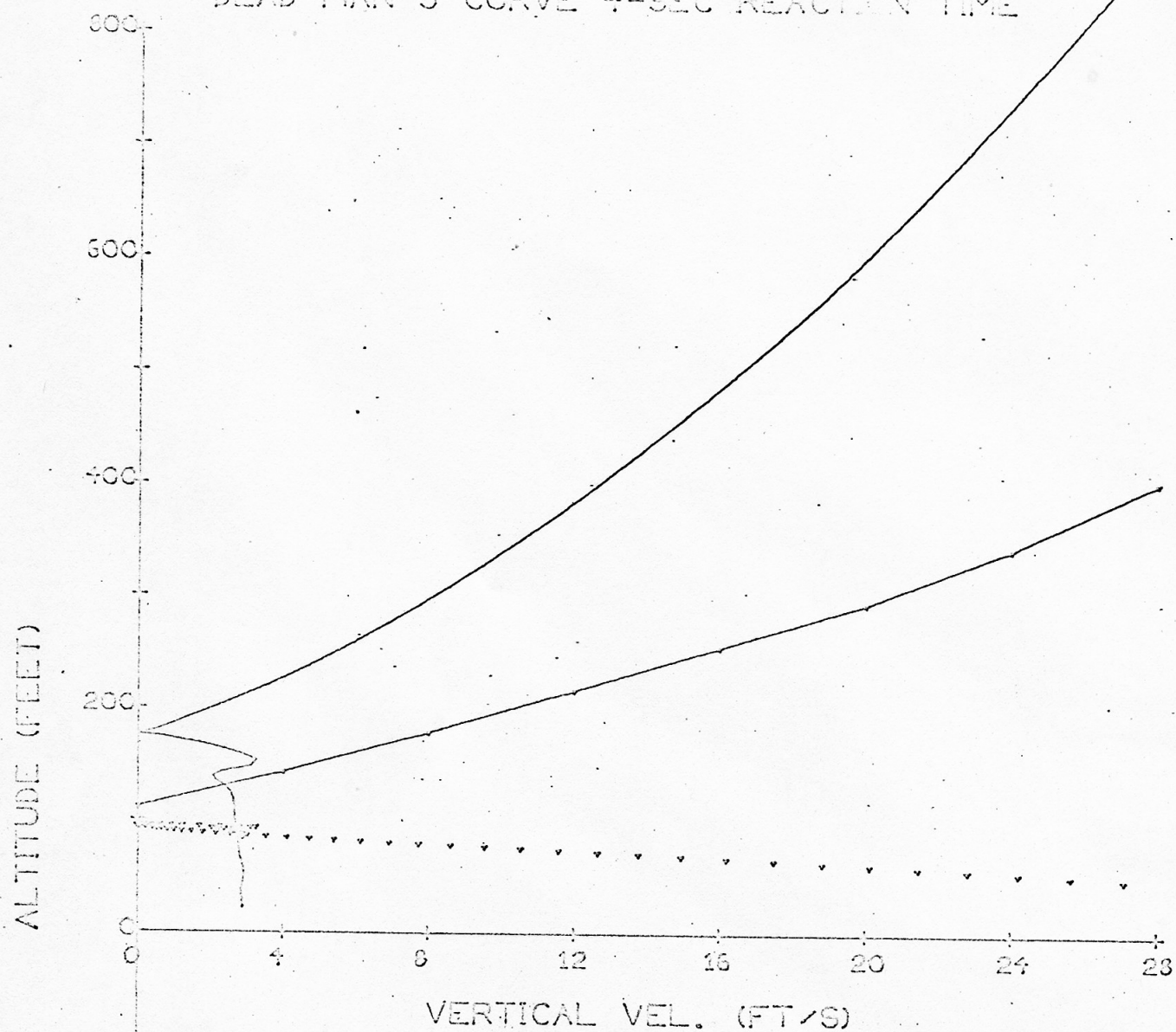


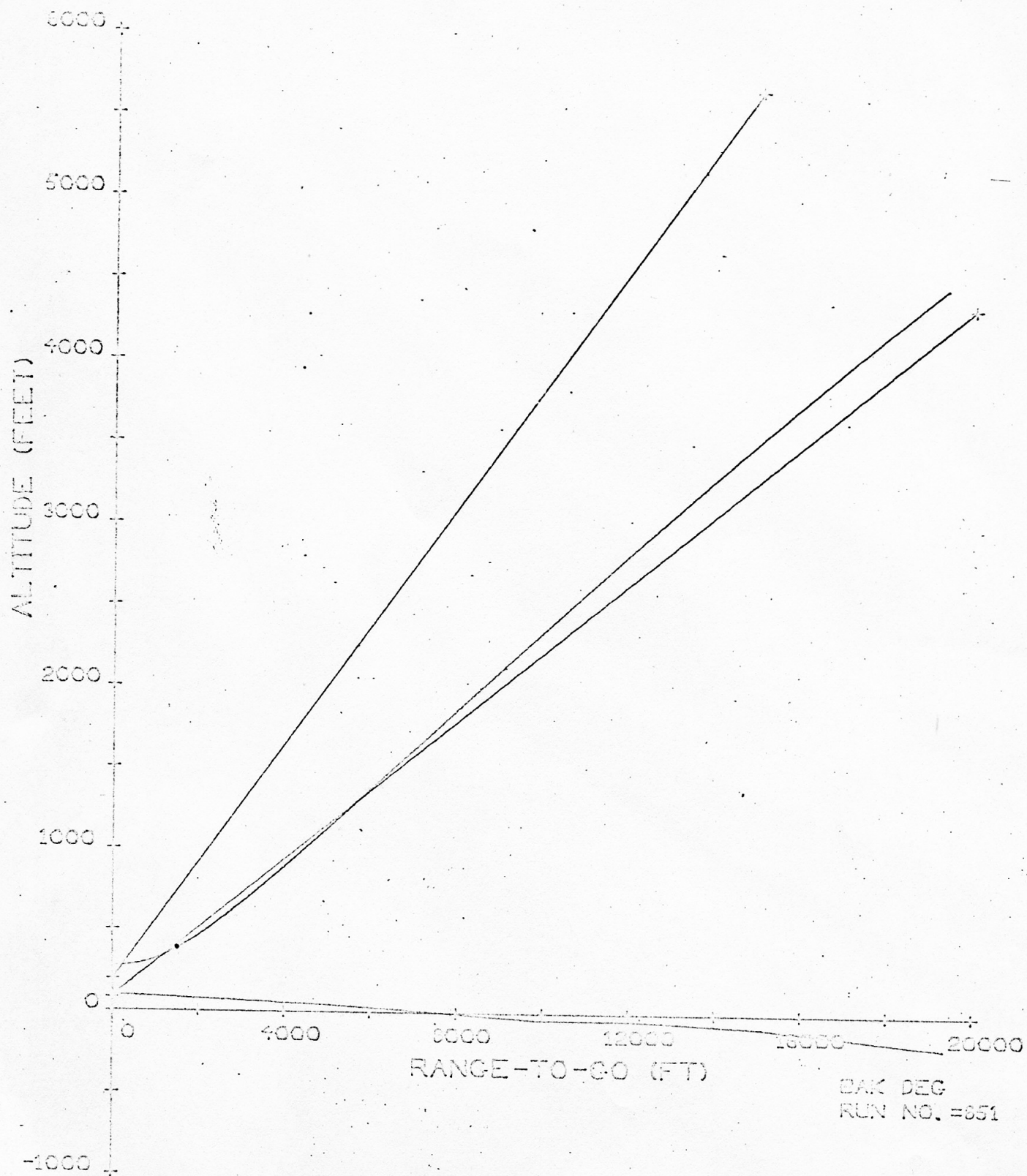
BAK DEG
RUN NO. =850

VISIBILITY ANGLE

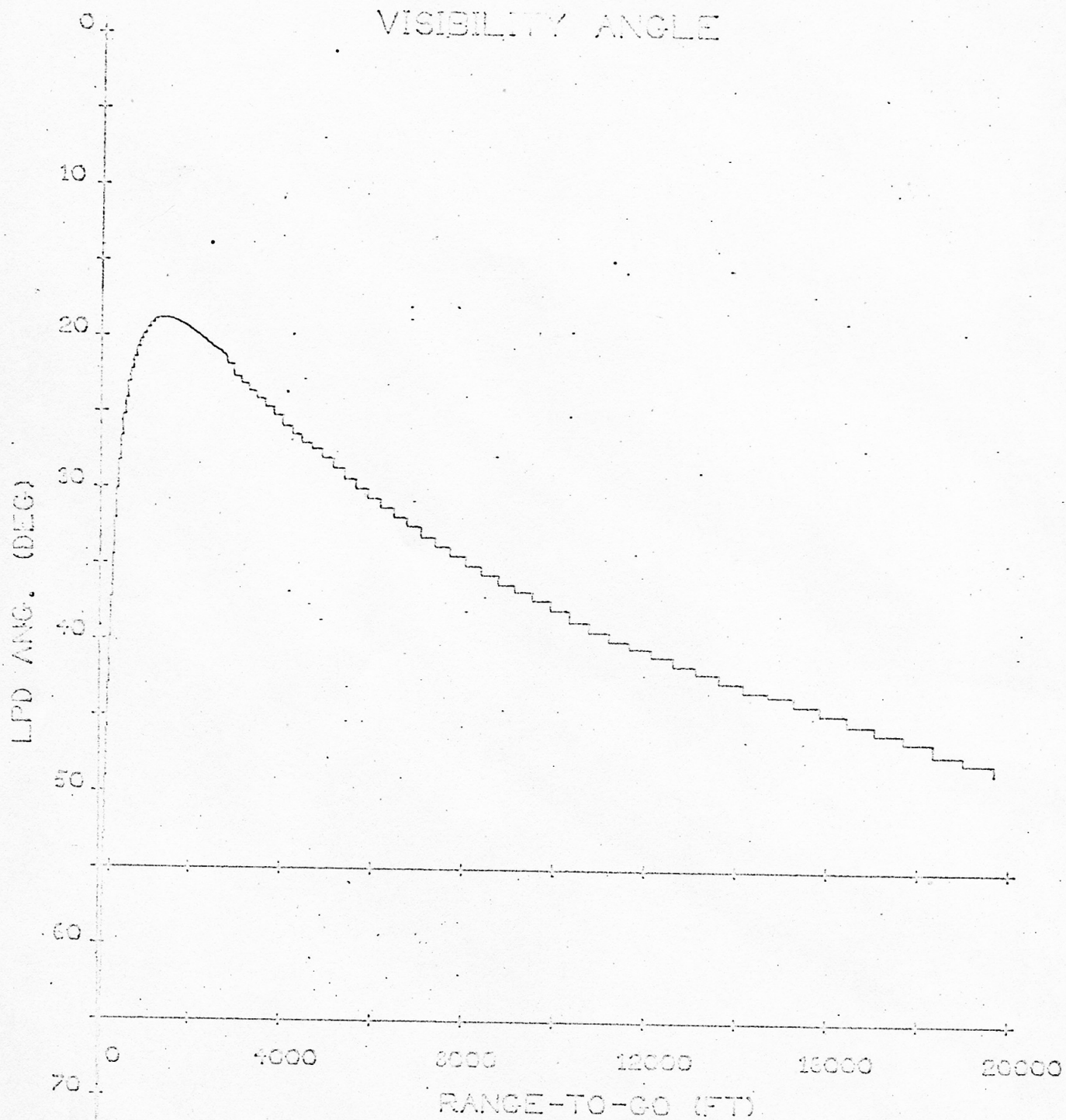


DEAD MAN'S CURVE 4-SEC REACTION TIME



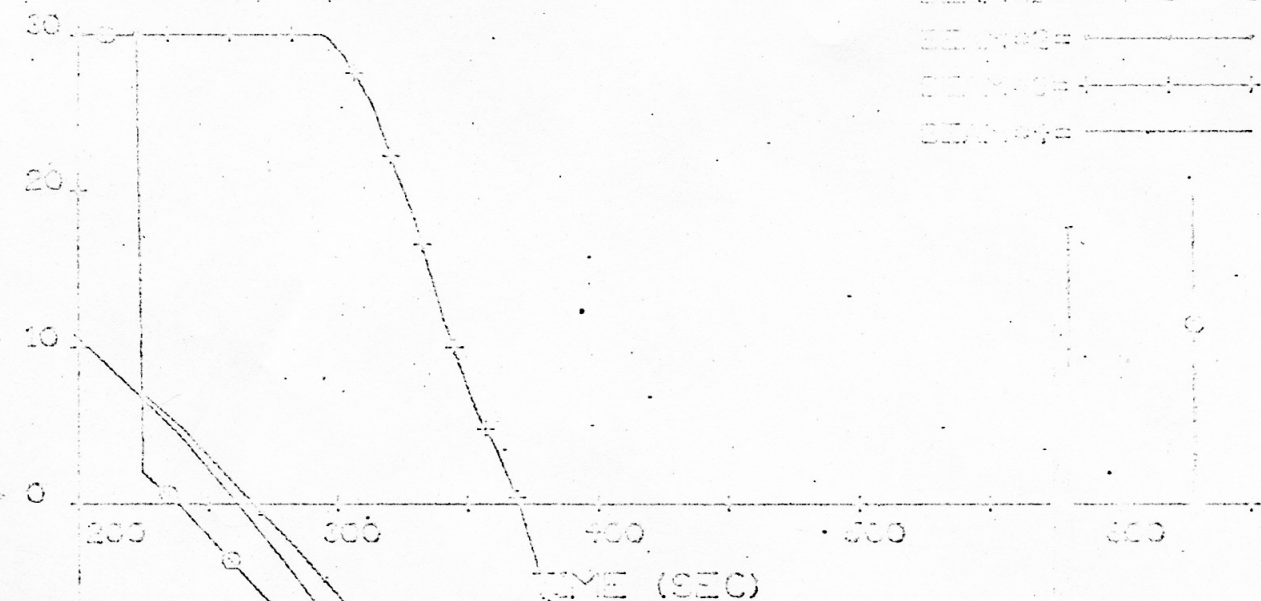


VISIBILITY ANGLE



AB-ABL (DEG)

SLIP-41=0—○—○—○
 SLIP-42=—
 SLIP-43=+—+—+—+—
 SLIP-44=—



TIME (SEC)

DAK DEC
 RUN NO. = 051